REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,600.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 3 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 26th June 1873, at 4 P.M.

June 1873.		July 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	26	Leave Negapatam	9
,, Carwar	28	,, Madras	11
July.		,, Coconada	13
,, Narrakal	2	,, Vizagapatam	14
,, Alleppy	2	,, Bimlipatam	14
,, Tuticorin	4	,, Gopaulpore	15
,, Colombo	5	,, False Point	16
,, Galle	6	Arrive CALCUTTA	18

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, and Alleppy, the steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Naraikal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th June, 1873, at 2 P.M.

June 1873.		July 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	18	Leave BUSREH	7
,, Kurrachee	23	,, Fao	7
,, Guadur	25	,, Kuweit	7
,, Muscat	25	,, Bushire	9
,, Bunder Abbas	27	,, Linga	13
,, Linga	29	,, Bunder Abbas	17
,, Bahrein July	1	,, Muscat	17
,, Bushire	3	,, Guadur	19
,, Fao	3	,, Kurrachee	22
Arrive BUSREH	4	Arrive BOMBAY	25

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will despatch a Steamer twice a week to Kurrachee commencing on WEDNESDAY, 28th May. During the S. W. Monsoon the Steamers will leave on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, and during the fair weather on FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th June 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam ship BURMAH, 1,025 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st June 1873, at 2 o'clock P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Betts, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 25th June 1873, at 2 o'clock, P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden £29	..... £15	..... £4
Suez 36	 22	 8
Port Said 38	 24	 9
Alexandria 39	 25	 9-10
Messina 50	 34	 14
Naples 50	 34	 14
Leghorn 50	 34	 14
Genoa 50	 34	 14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa) 59	 35	 14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on TUESDAY, 1st July 1873.

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st August 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste, via Suez Canal, on or about the 10th July 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wine and Liquors transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

To	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 10th June 1873.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are requires to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Barque LIMERICK LASS, 595 Tons, Captain Teaton, will be despatched to the above Port on the 22nd instant. For Freight apply to the Undersigned.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 14th June 1873.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, ABERDEEN, AND 14, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON,

Would direct attention to their present stock of

SOUPS,	BACON,
FISH,	SAUSAGES,
JAMS,	OX TONGUES,
JELLIES,	PICKLES,
MARMALADE,	SAUCES, &c.

The BACON and SAUSAGES are now not only prepared by J. M. and Son, but the Pigs, being Bred and Fed by them, are of undoubted quality.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 20th June, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. ORISSA, (1,646 Tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain W. Fenning, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Bombay, 13th June 1873. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 30th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. LOMBARDY, (2,513 tons and 450 H.P.,) will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 27th instant.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th June 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

2 Cases Alpaca Cloth of assorted colour, 1 case Muslin Scarfs, 10 cases Cheese, 2 cases Fancy goods, and 5 cases Beads.

On account and risk of Abdoollay Dawoodkhan :—
In double triangles P 2632/71—6 cases safety Matches.

On account and risk of Nowrojee Sowjee :—
In diamond P M 47/99—30 cases white foolscap paper.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 18th June 1873.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON, IRON HOOPS, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, Victoria Bunder, on account of the concerned.

A quantity of damaged cotton, one lot of gunnies and iron hoops.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece-goods, Twist, &c., &c.,

5 bales Water Twist
5 ,, Grey Shirtings.
1 ,, ,, Dhotées.
5 cases Prints.
7 cases colored Beads.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 18th June 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate in the Nanabhai Bomanjee Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of June, at 4 P.M., on the premises, at the in traction of Mr. Cursetjee Cowasjee, the mortgagee, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Cursetjee Framjee, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 13th day of April 1870, the valuable Landed Property hereinunder described, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay, in Nanabhai Bomanjee Street, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, admeasuring 1539 fifty-three and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 464, bounded on the east by the house of Mr. Nowrojee Rastomjee, on the west by the house of Mr. Bomanjee Dadabhoy, on the north by the public road, and on the south by a public road also.

Further particulars may be made known, on reference being made to the undersigned.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 18th June 1873.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of valuable Landed Property consisting of a piece of land and a 3 storied dwelling house in Ragoonath Dadajee Street, Fort.

Unless previously disposed of privately.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction on the premises,

All that piece of Pension and Tax ground together with the 3 storied dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the East side of Ragoonath Dadajee Street, within the Fort, of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 102 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 46, and assessed under No. 3, and registered by the Collector of Groundrent under No. 338, and bounded on the east by the sweepers passage and the house of Manockjee Tuback, on the west by the Ragoonath Dadajee Street, on the north by the house of Dadabhoy Cawasjee Sawyer, and on the south by the house of Burjorjee Ruttonjee Cooper.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN TANK STREET AND BABAJEE SHAMJEE STREET.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. under instructions from the Mortgagee and on account of Jugjeevan Hemjee, the Mortgagor, the following properties, viz. :—

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th June, at 4 P.M. on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, situate a New Town, on the East side of Tank Street or Soortee Molla, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 451 square yards and 3-8th of a square yard, or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Quit and Ground Rent under Nos. 1599, 1603 and 1605, bounded on or towards the east by the public street called Soortee Molla or Chowkey Road, on or towards the west by the public road called Soortee Molla or Tank Road, on or towards the north by the Rope Walk of Thucker Soondersdas Mooraljee, and on or towards the south by the house of Thucker Rowjee Kuttoo, and also all that messuage, tenement or Rope Walk and premises built with chunam and stone walls, and covered with tiles, standing thereon, and now assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 13, 14 and 15, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of Marwadee Tarachund Ramchander, and now of Keson Mowjee. And on THURSDAY, the 26th June, at 4 P.M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenement or dwelling-house thereon situate, on the north side of Ballajee Shamshet Street, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 80 feet in length and 75 feet in breadth, little more or less, and bounded on the east by the house of Mooeechund Amichund, on the west by the house of Ramchunder Kerrojee Zaray, on the north by a passage for the use of the inhabitants of the said house, and on the south by the said Ballajee Shamshet Street, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 11, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of Pandoorang Hurrychund, and now of the said Jugjeevan Hemraj.

Further particulars may be known in the meantime on application to Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, Solicitors, Graham's Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, or to Messrs. Crawford and Co. at their Office.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.
CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 18th June 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & CO., No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Landed Property at Byramjee Hormusjee's Lane, Fort.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th day of June 1873, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee and with the consent of the Official Assignee, and on account and risk of Mr. Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, an Insolvent (Mortgagor) the following landed property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of Government ground situate at Byramjee Hormusjee's Lane, Fort, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba containing by admeasurement 99 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, standing thereon, formerly assessed under No. 10, now under No. 11, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on the east by the said Byramjee Hormusjee's Lane, towards the west by the property of Bai Motlecbai, daughter of the late Jehangeerjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Esq., towards the north by the property of one Mr. Sadasive Wishwanath, and on the south by the property of the late Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, Esq.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 18th June 1873.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Caution to the Public.

Whereas several miserable

COUNTERFEITS
of
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

Are offered for Sale in the Bombay Market
the
Public are hereby Cautioned
against
PURCHASING THE SAME.
They are not only useless as a Perfume,
but
Very injurious to the health.
The well-known Richness and Delicacy
of
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER
Is in itself sufficient to maintain its ascendancy over all other Perfumes.
It should be purchased only from
RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS,
Asking for the
GENUINE
MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER,
Prepared only by
Messrs. LANMAN and KEMP,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
NEW YORK.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, Ihlang-Ihlang, Vanda, Henna, Jockey Club, Frangipane, White Rose, Violet, Tea, Coppers, and other sweet Perfumes.

Rimmel's Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair. Glycerine and Windsor Soap. Violet, Rice, and other Toilet Powders.

Rimmel's far-famed Toilet Vinegar. Aquadentine for the Teeth. Prophylactic, to supersede Hair Dye. Fancy Crackers.

Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors throughout the world.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ZOROASTRIAN THEATRICAL CLUB.

FALKLAND ROAD, VICTORIA THEATRE HOUSE, WEDNESDAY, 18TH JUNE 1873.

BEHRAMGOOR and BANOO HOSUNG.

To be concluded with Amusing Entertainments.

PRICES AS USUAL.

1873.

FINE ART EXHIBITION.

PICTURES SHOULD REACH
SIMLA
BEFORE THE 10TH OF SEPTEMBER.

For particulars apply to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
SIMLA.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes useful to travellers to any parts of the world are also issued.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

16TH JUNE 1873.

Bills at 6 Months' Sight ..... 1s. 11d.
,, 3 ,, ... 1s. 10 5/8d.
,, on Demand ..... 1s. 10 3/8d.

SHERRIES.

A rare opportunity is offered for laying in a supply of really good Wine at a bargain; a small consignment having been handed over to the Undersigned for disposal on a private account.

It consists of five different qualities, of which the prices are as follow :—

Rs. 16 per Dozen	A Full-flavoured Golden Wine.
,, 18 ,,	Full-flavoured, and Pale.
,, 21 ,,	A Fine Dry Pale Wine.
,, 23 ,,	Pale, very Dry, and of fine Flavour.
,, 25 ,,	A Superior Full-flavoured, Pale Wine.

These Wines are very superior, and if sold in the usual course of business would be charged at least 30 per cent. higher.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!! SEWING MACHINES!!!

THE Celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S GOLD MEDAL, SILENT WORKING LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, so well known for unrivalled excellence of work, easness of comprehension, and simplicity of construction.

The following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned :—

No. 1. Plain Table Mahogany or Walnut, Polished.
No. 2. Do. do. do. do.
No. 3. Do. do. do. do.
No. 4. Do. do. do. do.
No. 5. Do. do. do. do.

No. 2. Half Case unpolished Walnut, or polished Mahogany or Walnut fit for Drawing Rooms.

No. 1. Full Case Mahogany or Walnut Polished. It has the appearance of a handsome Cabinet.

No. 1. Elliptic Hand Machine, fit for Ladies, or for those who may not like to use the treadles.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Lessons for using the Machines given to purchasers gratis.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazar Street,
Sole Agents for Messrs. WHEELER and WILSON.

Agents :—

Poona	Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee, Esq.
Surat	Sorabjee Eduljee Wadia, Esq.
Jubbulpore	Baboo Moheschunder Chatterjee.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stoper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS,	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS, AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

One Coat is sufficient of
GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS.
THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24 Fenwick Street, Liverpool or G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay Agents.

PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS, FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.

Manufactured by the
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

In all Colours, have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.,

Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2l. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For Particulars and Testimonials, apply to the
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books ; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 23th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4 ; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8 ; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 ; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.

ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

VERY IMPORTANT TO

OVERLAND PASSENGERS OR THOSE ABOUT TO TRAVEL.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Invite attention to the following

SPECIAL KIT.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	17 0			Cardigan Jackets	9 8
Overland do	27 0			Sheets, per pair	9 8
Warm do	35 0	Sleeping Suits, each ...	6 8 to 17 0	Pillow Cases, each	1 8
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes, from	25 0 to 10 0	Air Pillows	6 0	Portmanteaus or Bags, from	12 8 to 28 0
Dressing Gowns	23 0	Travelling do	2 0	Overland Trunks	52 0
Pyjam as	16 8	Rug Straps	2 0	Solid Leather	52 0
Oxford Shirts	36 0	Patent Lock Straps	5 0	Extra Large	75 0
White do	22 8	Waterproof Coats	15 0	Black Hide Bags	11 8
Best 8 hrunk Flannel	49 0	Pyper Collars, doz	0 14	Extra Large	24 0
Silk and Wool	52 0	Linen do. do.	3 0	Cash Bags	6 12
Under Vests, from	14 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs do.	5 0	Courier Bags	6 8
Do. Pan ts	26 0	Cotton Socks do	9 8	Money Belts	6 8
		Warm do. do	15 8	Sovereign Boxes	3 0
		Bathing Drawers, each	2 0	Soiled Linen Bags	4 12

Per Half Dozen.

	Rs. a.
Sponge Bags	2 0
Sponges, Bath	3 8
Blankets, each	11 8
Long Rugs, or Scotch Maud, from	15 0
Best Beech Overland Chairs, from	6 8
Umbrellas with Cover	9 0
Warm Gloves	2 4
Do. Mitts	1 12
Do. Mufflers	2 0
Pin Scarfs, from	1 0
Sailors Knot	1 12
Travelling Caps	3 8
Travelling Hats	5 8

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MONSOON GOODS.

BY APPOINTMENT,

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRTMAKERS, and GENERAL OUTFITTERS, &c, &c.

A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

LADIES' AND GENT'S SILK UMBRELLAS.

A LARGE STOCK OF COATINGS AND TROWSERINGS IN EVERY VARIETY OF MATERIAL.

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent post-free on application.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "OVERLAND MAIL" STEAMERS.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

SPECIALITY.

CARR BROTHERS'

WATERPROOF CLOTHING,

INVERNESS CAPES

AND

OVERCOATS,

ALL SILK AND REVERSIBLE,

ery light and durable made, and cut expressly ot *our own order.*

CONSTITUENTS ARE, RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO INSPECT THESE GOODS BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

17, CHURCH STREET,

BOMBAY.

THE "IN STATU QUO" CHESS-BOARD.

Tourists and Travellers will find this a most welcome companion. By the action of a spring, all the men may be fixed upon their respective squares, so that the game may at any time be discontinued and the Board folded up without disturbing the pieces. It is strongly made and very portable. Price Rs. 25.

Chessmen Board, Backgammon, Playing Cards, Bezique, &c., &c.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE COMPENDIUM OF GAMES.

An unfailing resource for amusement to Travellers and Outstation Residents ; contains Backgammon, Bezique with Pocket Guide and Markers complete, Chess, Counters, Cribbage Board and Pegs, Dice and Boxes, Dominoes, Draughts, 2 Packs of Cards, Pocket Laws of Whist, Race and Steeple-chase Games, and pair of Whist Markers. The whole enclosed in a strong well-finished polished mahogany case with lock ..... *Rs.* 62

Cash	,, 55
New design in beautiful Walnut or Coromandel wood case, suitable for presentation	,, 85
Cash	,, 76

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES, £1 1s. ; £1 10s. ; £1 15s. ; extra jewelled, £2 2s.

KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s., £3 3s., £4 4s. Gold Hunters, plated with Gold, £5 5s., £6 6s. Same as supplied by us to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and the late Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of the Marvellous Machine-made Watches, specially adapted for use in India ; also our Magazine of Cutlery, Clocks, Chains, Race Glasses, Surgical Appliances, and various useful articles for residents abroad, forwarded post free per next mail. MILLIKIN & LAWLEY, 168, Strand, London. Conjuring Tricks and Magic Lanterns in great variety. If Catalogue of these is required please mention when ordering our Magazine.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."—(*Rt. Hon'ble B. Disraeli.*)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT KEPT READY FILLED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

"Models of compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*
"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

NOTICES.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

BURLINGTON HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON

IS NOW OPEN,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET,
NEXT TO Messrs. CARR BROTHERS.

31st December 1872.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

FOOT BALLS! FOOT BALLS!!
FOOT BALLS!!!

JUST RECEIVED, SUPERIOR FOOT BALLS with VULCANISED INDIA RUBBER BLADDERS, warranted to stand any climate, and leather cases of the best material and workmanship.

ROWLAND & Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, Meadow Street, and Rampart Row.

F. ROWLAND,

CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS,
CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 17TH JUNE 1873.

EXCHANGE on London remains almost unaltered.

Government Securities in 4 per cents and 4½ per cents have advanced and are firm at our quotations.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.....1s 11d. to 1s. 11 1/16d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 11 3/16d.to 1s. 11¼d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11¼d.
Bank Bills 3 months' sight .....1s. 10 11/16.
Credit do. .....1s. 10 27/32d. to 1s. 10 ¾d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 10 15/16d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10 7/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99⅝ to 99¾
Do. demand..... 100 3/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight ..... 99½ nominal.
Do. demand..... par.

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 231 to 231½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	...111 to 111¼
Four & half per cent.	...105¾
Four per cent.	...103¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	...108
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ...	...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	...103½
10 years' do. do.	...105
5 years do. do.	...103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	...112
Do. Do. Market Rate ...	...112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	...92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872...	...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	...115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand			4½ per cent.
First Loans on do.	to	3 months'	5½ ,,
Do. do.	over 3	do.	6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise			7½ ,,
Cash Credit do.	to	3 months'	6½ ,,
Do. do.	over 3	do.	6½ ,,
Do. do.			7½ ,,
Bank Bill			6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper			8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	...Rs. 10-9 0
Caroline	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver...	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf	16-14-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ...	16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch ...	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY EVENING.

RATES by steamers are maintained. By sail they are quite nominal. No cotton offers for shipment. The Doxford has been ordered to Calcutta.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 17s. 6d.
	Myrabolams	£1 10s. 0d. nominal.
	Coir bills	£0 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Seeds	£1 17s. 6d.
Havre ...	Cotton, Coffee	£3 0s. 0d.
Overland Steamers—		
Venice		£2 15s. 0d. nominal.
Trieste		£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. nom
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d. nominal.
Havre Cotton		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d.
	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 to 25 per ton.
	Opium	Rs. 35 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 3¾ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

SOME inquiry for Bank shares. Land shares steady. Spinning shares lower.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value Rs.	Paid up. Rs.	Last dividend. p. a.	Names.	Cash Rates per share.
200,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	82
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,423
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	780
16,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	267½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	275
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	113
19,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	219-20	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	238
.....	£20	109-10	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43-10-2	do.	Ditto	....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	198-3-1	do.	Do. New Shares	.....

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co	1,565
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	100
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	935
1,000	1,000	all	19p.s.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	447½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s.	Albert Mills Co	2,000
500	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,400
5 s	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,690
300	2,000	500		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	450 pm.
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,175
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	1,200
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,300
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,100
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,180
90	1,000	a	10 p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,145
800	2,500	all	150p.s	Oriental	3,115
690	2,500	2,400	116p.s	Royal	2,250
500	1,000		...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,300

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,900
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	815
250	3,000	250	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	240
150	12,000	11,000	175 p.c.	Apollo Press Co	6,700
200	2,000	all	200p.s.	Bombay Press Co	1,475
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New	375
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	800
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,250	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co	5,500
350	9,000	all	250p.s.	East India Press Co	2,400
150	8,500	all	300 *	Fort Press Co	6,700
300	3,000	75	p.s.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	625
200	6,000	1,800	75 p.c.	French Press Co	725
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Hydr aulic Press Co	1,200
200	400	350	42½ p.c.	Imperial Press Co	8-0
122	2,500	all	250 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	687½
200	1,000	250	...	Prince of Wales Press	2,100
400	850	750	135 p.c.	Sassoon's Press Co	400
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde Press Co	460
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.c.	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,975
225	2,000	1,000	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,080xd
150	850	all	8 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	...	...	Volkart United Press Co.	925

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,350
1,000	50	all	4½p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	68
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
2,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
1,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics B'd'g's Co.	28
2,000	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	395
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The business done in all kinds of Piece Goods yesterday has been extremely small, and prices remain quite unaltered. The demand for the interior continues very slow on account of the monsoon, in consequence of which the average amount of business doing for the present is very low. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

750 pieces Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	at Rs. 4	10 0
500 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 6 ,,	at ,, 4	3 0
500 ,, ,, ,,	45 ,, 39 ,, 7 ,,	at ,, 4	15 0
500 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 8½ ,,	at ,, 5	13 6
500 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 8½ ,,	at ,, 5	14 6
1,500 ,, ,, Madapollams	32 ,, 24 ,, 3 ,,	at ,, 2	2 3
600 pairs White Dhotees	40 ,, 9 ,,	at ,, 1	12 0

COTTON.

Owing to the unwillingness of the purchasers to operate at our quotations, the business done yesterday has been next to nothing. The following are our closing quotations :—

Comrawuttee	at Rs. 202 to Rs. 204
Akote	at ,, 208 to ,, 209
Broach M. G.	at ,, 210 to ,, 225
Hingunghaut	at ,, 225 to ,, 228
Dhollera & Ibbow	at ,, 203 to ,, 207
Sawgrinned	at ,, 212 to ,, 214
Compta & Vingorla	at ,, 186 to ,, 189

The following purchase has transpired :—

25 candies New Sawginned .....at Rs. 212

YARNS.

1,500 lbs. Turkey Red No. 30's .....at 24½ as. per lb.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Travancore (s)	Eastley	Hongkong, May 24.
	Java (s)	Owen	Calcutta, May 23.
	Futhe Sultan	Nacoda	Jeddah, May 6.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	New Era	Babeon	Liverpool.

Steamer Euphrates, for Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—17TH JUNE.

FROM LONDON.

Elgin, s, 2 cases safe, 1 case portwine, and 1 case brandy, H A Wadia; 7 packages medicine, 3 cases glassware, 3 cases portwine, 3 cases brandy and 6 cases sherry, Henry Rogers; 21 cases stout, J Neuberg.

Janet Court, 4 boxes whiskey, Jamsetjee Framjee; 5 cases brandy, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady and Co.

Roodie, 55 cases claret, 21 cases champagne, and 48 casas sherry, The National Bank of India.

Conflict, 118 cases wine, The National Bank of India.

British Monarch, 12 cases stillhook, 18 cases claret, and 15 cases champagne, The National Bank of India.

FROM GENOA.

India, s, 10 cases champagne, Aldridge, Salmon and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—17TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Dublin, 244 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 42 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 160 bales gall., Vundravan Manjee.

Cella, s, 10 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 1,100 bags linseed, Soondersdas Mooljee; 660 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

Elgin, s, 26 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 20 bales cotton Chutoo Topan; 50 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vusonjee; 121 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 50 bales wool, S Damoder; 20 bales hides, C Lalljee and Co; 50 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha.

Redewater, s, 42 bales wool, Roopchund Moolchund; 25 bales wool, Damoder Hurjee; 19 bales wool, Mungoomal Mayaram; 21 bales skins, Shaik Oosmanally Turagoon Nagoor Meera and Co; 500 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers.

Orissa, s, 15 bales wool, Casom Ramjee; 126 bales tobacco, A Tait; 1,123 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

Glee Maiden, 416 bags linseed, W Nicol and Co.

Pocohontas, 25 bales old gunny rags and 50 bales coir yarn, Vesvraj Goculdass.

Sandringham, 300 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Orissa, s, 31 cases ghatty blood stone, Hassum Noor Mumed; 1 case foreign moye teeth, Currumbhoy Husson; 109 bales tobacco, 29 bales hides, 5 cases Indian rubber, 196 baskets gutta percha, A Tait.

FOR TRIESTE.

Orissa, s, 200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Orissa, s, 25 baics hides, A Tait.

FOR VENICE.

Orissa, s, 62 bales hides, A Tait.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia, s, 8 hhds cocoanut oil, and 1,491 bags gingelly seed, Alsen Riebe and Co; 131 bales coir yarn, Bouneviale and Sibille.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 17th June, 11-46 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind west, thermometer 80, rainfall 45 cents.

CARWAR, 17th June, 5-50 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 84, barometer 29·89 rainfall 15 cents.

MANGALORE, 17th June, 9-45 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 84, barometer 29·76, rainfall 9 cents.

TUTICORIN, 17th June, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west strong, thermometer 95, barometer 29·74.

VINGORLA, 17th June, 5-16 P.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 88, rainfall 19 cents.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 15.

Prendergast, Major, 2nd Madras Cavalry, on leave, from Bangalore.

Firebrace, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on leave, from Teethul.

JUNE 16.

Marston, Captain, 2nd Madras Cavalry, on leave, from Kamptee.

Hogge, Major, 68th Regiment, on leave, from Hyderabad.

Crosswell, Lieutenant, 63th Regiment, on leave, from Hydrabad.

Churchill, Lieutenant, 44th Regiment, on leave, from Kamptee. (14th June.)

Shelley, Captain, 22nd M. N I, on leave, from Hooshungabad. (12th June.)

Patterson, Assistant Surgeon, Madras Medical Establishment, on sick leave. (11th June.)

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 13.

Prendergast, Major, 2nd Madras Cavalry, to join, to Kamptee.

Shelley, Captain, 22nd M. N I, on leave, to Hooshungabad.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By Maj.-General J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 13th June, 1873.

With reference to G O C No 293 of 1873, Capt J Fleming, 56th Foot, is appointed Honorary Secretary to the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition for the current year.

Consequent on the departure of Major A G F Hogg on preparatory leave on the 19th May 1873, Major A Wardrop, officiating Assistant Adjutant General P D A, was appointed to officiate as Assistant Quarter Master General P D A in addition to his own duties, and continued to act in that capacity till relieved by Major O V Tanner, Staff Corps, on the 12th June 1873.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 14th June 1873.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

8th Regiment N I—Captain H S Tandy to retain the Adjutancy, on promotion.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani :—

Higher Standard.

Lieutenant C B Down, 1st Battalion 6th Foot.

Lower Standard.

Sergeant J S Cashe, E Battery 18th Brigade Royal Artillery.

The following orders are confirmed :—

66th Foot—Regimental order, dated 1st May 1873, directing Lieutenant Dillon to act as Instructor of Musketry to the regiment from the 2nd idem and during the absence on leave of Lieutenant Smallpiece.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

General List—Captain R A Prideaux, from 1st to 11th May 1873, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

Staff Corps—Lieutenant Colonel R Johnstone, from 15th June to 14th July 1873, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	June 20	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M
Kurrachee	,, 21	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 18	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	,, 30	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	,, 25	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 0	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the Monsoon on Fridays, at 5 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully-prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is altered as follows, with effect from the 1st April 1873 :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United K dom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindis is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and cohforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

At 5 P.M.	At 5P.M.
Friday ..... June 20	Friday ..... June 27

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Notice is hereby given, that under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs. 42	0	0
Half Year	*ditto* ,, 24	0	0
Three Months	*ditto* ,, 14	0	0
One Month	*ditto* ,, 5	0	0
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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Over and Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10	0
Per Copy	,,	0	4

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JOSH BILLINGS.—We do not remember having published the report on refer to.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HARFUR—June 17th, at the Parsonage, Mazagon, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Harpur, of a son.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1873.

IN the discussion that followed the reading before the Institution of Civil Engineers, of Mr. Thornton's paper on the new Indian railway system, General Strachey declared he felt it necessary that he should take part in the discussion, and now that the discussion has closed, it is probable the General will regret that he had anything to do with it. General Strachey's written paper was a good specimen of official engineering of the usual dogmatic kind, and when compared with the speeches of such men as Harrison, Hawkshaw, Hawkesley, Kennedy, Lee Smith, Turnbull, Tyler, Vignoles and Price Williams, the contrast, as might be expected, was sufficiently favourable to the "English engineers."

General Strachey is so closely associated with the new railway policy of the Indian Government that it was natural enough he should feel some anxiety about the way in which Mr. Thornton's paper would be received by the Institution of Civil Engineers, but at the same time it was not at all necessary that he should assume that "the leaders of the engineering profession whom he was addressing on paper had "enlisted their sympathies with his opponents." This was virtually charging the majority of the members of the Institution with coming to a most important public discussion with foregone conclusions, and also with forming themselves into a clique of opponents, for the only reason that we can make out that General Strachey and the Indian Government were to be opposed. Surely the Institution of Civil Engineers deserved better treatment than this. What are the facts? An official of the India Office submits a paper containing the views of the Government of India about a new system of railways, and invites the members of the Institution to a discussion upon it. Upwards of forty gentlemen, for the most part eminent and leading Engineers, accept the invitation and come to the discussion with copious notes and figures carefully prepared and collated, not as General Strachey supposed to oppose the Government of India, about whom the majority were wholly indifferent, but to throw light on a novel and undecided question, and actually to help the Government of India to come to a correct conclusion upon a matter in which it had previously been imperfectly or improperly advised. Whatever view the Institution as an engineering body might take of the railway extension question, the Government of India was not bound to follow it, and the least that the railway representative of the Government of India could do under the circumstances was heartily to thank the English Engineers for giving up their time to a discussion which had only a professional interest for most of the members of the Institution.

But as if taxing the majority of the English Engineers with unprofessional cliquism was not enough, General Strachey went further and said that "the manner in which the question before "the meeting had been treated by the gentle-"men who had preceded him," appeared to him that they had "spoken, if not with an expressed, "at all events with an implied sentiment that "the Government of India should submit itself "to the judgment of the Institution, or of "English Engineers, in respect to the course it "had taken in adopting the narrow guage in "India." Was ever such nonsense penned? For it must be remembered that General Strachey did not use these words in the heat of debate. If General Strachey felt that he was the Government of India, and that the English Engineers intended sitting in judgment upon him, he might have avoided the painful ordeal by staying away, and he might have directed Mr. Thornton to withhold his paper from the Institution. But still further, and as if to make up for a host of professional deficiencies on the metre guage question, the General availed himself of the ten thousandth opportunity of reminding the English Engineers that they knew nothing about railways in India. He said:—"There "had been a sort of assumption that English "Civil Engineers were, in such a question as "that before the meeting, the fit persons, not "only to advise, but to determine, and that "engineering experience obtained in England "was the only qualification of any value in "dealing with the details under discussion. "There had been no indications that other "considerations were involved in the policy of "Government than those of a technical nature. "There had been no recognition that the "circumstances of India had any important "bearing on the questions at issue. There had "been no suggestion that persons who had "passed a large part of their lives in India "might be better able to judge of the wants and "capabilities of that country, and who alone "could have at their command all the various "available sources of information regarding its "political, social, material, and financial con-"dition, must be the proper persons to decide "such a question as this; and that it would be "a complete inversion of parts for the Govern-"ment to supply its general knowledge to "professional critics, and to leave to them the "guidance of its policy."

We can only pity the infirmity of a mind which could suppose that language such as this was the language proper at a public discussion of an abstruse scientific question. With what force and justice might one of the members of the Institution have asked if that was an example of the manner in which Public Works questions were discussed and decided by the Government of India? And the unhappy reference that was made to the local knowledge and qualifications of the English Engineers, as being utterly inadequate even to discuss the merits of the metre guage and break of guage on railway lines in India, was most unfortunate, inasmuch as amongst the assembled English Engineers there were men who had built railways in various parts of the globe. Instead of having only a local, a very local, knowledge of railways, such as General Strachey possessed, the experience of the English Engineers was, we may honestly say, one hundredfold greater. Moreover, if "responsibility for the Government" of India meant that it was wrong to seek to diminish that responsibility by eliciting the opinions of men the best qualified to give such opinions, why did not the Government of India lock up its railway policy in its own bosom and keep away from the Institution of Civil Engineers?

It was always expected that amongst outspoken English Engineers, the Indian military trained Engineer who has built up a professional reputation in an office would find a level. And so it has happened with General Strachey. It was childishness, if not bad taste, to chafe and fret about the turn that a public discussion might take, and to do so long before the discussion had proceeded half-way. General Strachey divested himself of the character of a professional engineer—the only character in which he could occupy a place in the Institution—and assumed the character of a bureaucrat, to be smiled at in that impossible capacity by the English Engineers.

In the same paper General Strachey endeavours to trace the financial failure of Indian railways to English Engineers, or as he describes it in a roundabout way, to the "want of "subordination of European technical skill to a "proper perception of local wants and resources." This statement is bristling with fallacies. (1) Have Indian railways failed financially? And upon this question, we must appeal to local knowledge. We have in a previous article pointed out that the railways have enabled the Government to maintain a standing European army reduced to a minimum, which without railways would cost two or three millions sterling in addition to the present military expenditure. There is also the direct increase which has been added to the land assessment on account of the vicinity of the railways to the land. And there is also the many additional and increased sources of revenue which have been obtained directly from the existing railway system. These are financial considerations which have been utterly ignored by General Strachey and his metre-guage associates. We touch them lightly at present, but they will soon be offered to the supporters of the metre-guage system as a hard nut to crack. (2) We do not doubt that in the records of the various Railway offices in India, letters highly commending the scientific skill of the English Engineers in constructing the lines, will be found; perhaps General Strachey has himself signed some of these letters. But on the whole question of financial failure of the railway system, was it not upon the contracts that the amount of the first cost was swelled up? This could not be traced to the English Engineers as engineers. If there was any deficiency of "technical skill" displayed by English Engineers, had not the Government of India its own staff of military Engineers to fall back upon? And this on the assumption, the bare assumption, that a want of technical skill was really displayed by the Engineers in Chief of the Indian railways, and that they erred from a want of "proper percep-"tion of local wants and resources," while somebody else—it may be General Strachey and the advocates of the metre guage—really possessed and refused to place their talents at the disposal of Government. (3) It is assumed that proper technical skill, a proper perception of local wants and resources, an aptitude for the work, and well considered departmental rules, are all now available for the construction of railways on the metre-guage. For a reply to all this we appeal to the leading columns of the *Times of India* of Thursday last, as our contemporary has already distinguished himself on the side of General Strachey and his metre-gauge supporters.

But we must bring this article to a close, and we quote the concluding remarks of General Strachey's paper—"The Indian Government "might congratulate itself in the happy con-"clusion, that, whatever might be the waste "which, according to its opponents, would ac-"company the adoption of the narrow guage, its "adoption had, at all events, had the effect of "opening the eyes of the broad-guage Engineers "to possibilities of economy in the construction "of such lines, of which they before had no "conception. Passing by the sarcasm conveyed in these remarks as being utterly devoid of wit, we would ask whether it is true that alterations of railway guages were coincident with the appearance of the new idea which General Strachey now wishes to have patented to the Public Works Department of the Government of India? If the Railway world was found waiting for the issue of new ideas out of the Public Works pump in Calcutta, it would wait until the millennium. India owes all her railway enterprize and all the skill with which her railways have been executed to English Engineers, just as she owes the railways themselves to English capitalists. Looking to this railway discussion before a professional English public and to much of what has been elicited, India seems to be the last country which a non-official Englishman should attempt to serve, for the best reward which it has for its best friends is undoubtedly calumny and abuse.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ZANZIBAR MAIL CONTRACT.

FRANCE.

LONDON, 17TH JUNE.

The Zanzibar mail contract is exciting considerable discussion owing to the fact, which was unknown to Mr. Lowe, having transpired that the British Indian Steam Navigation Company had offered Lord Rimberley to perform the service cheaper. The debate thereon in Parliament has been indefinitely adjourned owing to informality on the part of Government in complying with the standing orders.

In the House of Lords last night the Duke of Argyll, replying to Lord Stanley of Alderley, respecting the necessity for extending the powers for hearing Indian appeals said that it was undesirable to transfer from the Indian Government to another tribunal the power of dealing with Native Princes in cases of disloyalty and other political offences, though he was not prepared to deprecate an amendment in the mode of dealing with native princes accused of crimes in individual cases.

LONDON, 17TH JUNE.

The Shah of Persia has arrived at Brussels.

The Cesarevitch and Cesarevna have arrived in London.

The health of the Emperor of Germany is improving.

Cholera has broken out in Cincinnati.

PARIS, 16TH JUNE.

The French superior Council of Commerce has voted the abandonment of the treaties of Commerce with England and Belgium.

LONDON, 16TH JUNE.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day closed steady; arrivals lower. Surats dull and unchanged.

Fair Dhollera 6¾d.

The Bombay Mail of the 26th ultimo was delivered in London to-day.

THE Happy Valley has only been visited by some 200 Europeans this year. The new pass system is accountable for this.

THE Palace of the Mikado at Yeddo has been completely destroyed by fire. Several ladies of the Japanese Court are said to have perished in the conflagration.

A CORRESPONDENT of a South of India paper hears that a very rich gold field has been discovered in the Wynaad, and that a company is forming to work it.

LETTERS from Baroda describe the Gaekwar and his people as being most eager to learn what are the instructions received by the Resident from the Government.

COLONEL PELLY, Governor-General's Agent in the Rajpootana States, was to leave Simla on Monday for Ajmere, and will hold a Durbar there about the 29th instant.

THERE is some probability that the expenditure on military works will be in future considered as a military charge against the military budget instead of the allotment for Public Works.

DURING the fortnight ending 31st May, Government promissory notes of the value of 10 lakhs of rupees were enfaced for payment in India, and 5 lakhs retransferred, leaving the balance against London at 41 lakhs.

THE new Municipal Act, which has been a long time on its way, at last comes into force from the 20th inst. The necessary notification, with rules for the guidance of electors, will, we believe, appear in the next issue of the official *Gazette*.

THE Hussanzai and Arozai confederacy have again appeared in open enmity. They have burned some of our villages on the Agrore frontier. We understand that the Oghie outpost has been strengthened, and leave temporarily stopped at Abbottabad.

THERE is to be an appeal heard relating to the decision of the Tannah Court in respect of the sum payable by the Municipality to Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy, for the land taken up at Toolsee for the construction of the new water works. Ahmedbhoy is of course the appellant.

A GOVERNMENT of India *Gazette Extraordinary* has been published containing a concise statement of the laws relating to the slave trade, and setting forth the stringent measures which Government will henceforth enforce to sever the connection therewith of all British Indian subjects, from the coast of Scinde to Delagoa Bay.

THE Ootacamund library is not to be closed against ladies at a certain hour in order to enable gentlemen to smoke without a struggle on the part of the ladies. Already the latter have sent many letters to the Ootacamund weekly, and the usual arguments, feathered by such words as "horrid," "vulgar," "miserable," "he-frumps," &c., are shot at the heads of the selfish bachelors. The question seems to be the only thing stirring in Ootacamund.

THE *Pioneer*:—"The Supreme Government have given three steps to the third class Assistant Commissioners in the Punjab, but the promotions have all been given to officers employed in the Settlement. Why they are to be more favoured than the others is not apparent. As it is, they receive an extra allowance in the Settlement Department, and it seems hardly fair

attractive one; and a full house will probably greet the amateurs on their second appearance this season.

ANOTHER CHARGE AGAINST THE "BHOOT" NEWSPAPER.—Mr. Peile, Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared before Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee on Monday, and obtained summonses against Rama Sukharam and Jetha Khetsey, charging the former with printing a certain periodical work called the *Bhoot* without conforming to the rules laid down in Act 25 of 1867 of the Legislative Council of India, section 5, and with printing the same, knowing that such rules have not been observed with respect to such periodical work, and the latter with publishing the same without conforming to the rules laid down in the above Act.

SIR ALBERT MILLS.—The whole of the property of the Albert Mills Company has been sold to Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit for Rs. 7,74,000. Nearly all the shares of the company were owned by Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee and Mr. Allarakia Sewjee, and it was not found necessary to convene a meeting of shareholders to confirm and carry out the sale. With the property the purchaser gets also the assets of the company, including the sum of about Rs. 1,50,000, the undivided amount of dividend for the years 1871-72 and 1872-73, which the company holds in cash. The dividend was not distributed, owing to a misunderstanding between the two principal shareholders abovenamed. The sale is considered by those in a position to judge to be a good bargain for the purchaser.

THE HOONDEE CASE.—Gungaram, a Banian by caste, and one of the accomplices of the notorious Dowray, was found guilty by the jury on four different charges and sentenced by Baron de Larpent, the Sessions Judge on the principal charge—that of forgery—to pay a fine of five thousand rupees.—*Poona Observer.*

COTTON EXPORTS FROM SIND.

From a statement submitted to Government by Mr. W. T. Cole, Collector of Customs, Kurrachee, we see that during the month of May last, 1,869,400 lbs. (4,773 bales) valued at Rs. 5,34,635, were shipped from ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign or external ports, 732,880 lbs., valued at Rs. 1,88 035 were shipped to Liverpool, and 1,136,520 lbs. valued at Rs. 3,46,600 to Hongkong. In addition to the above 255 pressed bales of cotton, weighing 99,960 lbs., of the value of Rs. 29,250, have been shipped to Bombay for transhipment to foreign ports.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY'S S. S. JAVA, 943 tons, Captain J. Arvern, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta and Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Swaine, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Messrs. Beyts, McCudden, Marraco, Byers, Hallum, and 43 deck and three 2nd class passengers.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. TRAVANCORE, 1,185 tons, Commander C. H. Eastley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong, 24th May, calling at Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta with the China mails, passengers and the following cargo:—From Hongkong—3 boxes gold, 6 boxes gold leaves, 2 boxes treasure, 2 cases specie, 1 box pearls, 2,261 packages sugar-candy, 526 boxes camphor, 301 bags sugar, 269 packages silk, 15 boxes glass beads, 105 boxes glass bangles, 3 boxes scales, 31 boxes silk piecegoods, 417 packages tea, 2 cases cochineal, 14 boxes Persian blue, 7 cases cigars, 3 boxes white copper, 19 boxes false pearls, 81 boxes waxed umbrellas, 140 bags gadangul, 495 boxes preserves, 600 small earthen pots, 2 boxes picture frames, 4 boxes picture glass, 4 boxes syce silver, 4 boxes umbrellas, 4 boxes gilt papers, 100 jars, 1 box earthenware, 1 box pictures, 1 box tooth-powder, 1 box fans, 1 box slippers, 1 box turbans 3 boxes papers, 1 box biscuits, 10 boxes brass leaves, 5 boxes tin, 1 bundle caps, 10 cases mussell, 1 bundle jelly, 51 cases camphor, 2 cases ginger, 4 boxes clothing, and 2 empty trunks. From Singapore—3 cases cigars, 201 packages silk, 293 boxes benjamin, 3 boxes nutmegs, 1 box mace, 30 bags coffee, 28 bundles merchandise, 40 packages bamboo camphor, 15 bundles canes, 49 bags long pepper, and 3 cases garrow woods. From Penang —85 slabs tin, 2 cases spices, 2 cases mace, 2 cases nutmegs and 200 bags rice. From Calcutta—15 bales gunny-bags, 10 packages ivory, 15 cases nutmegs, 10 cases shellac, 5 bales twist, 2 cases unknown, and 551 packages for transhipment to different ports. The Travancore brought the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. McGlashan.

THE TOWN HALL CONCERT.

ANOTHER of the concerts which are now looked for anxiously by the unfortunate inhabitants of Bombay, who are left all but amusementless, came off last night in the Town Hall. We were glad to see the Hall filled with Europeans, among whom were a tolerably large number of Parsee and Hindoo ladies and gentlemen. The concert was of a high class description throughout so far as the ability of the performers was concerned, and as for the music its quality may be easily judged of from the following programme:—

Organ.....Toccata in D minor.....J. S. Bach.
Tenor Solo ...O ma maitresse .....F. David.
Organ.....Selection from Quartette in G minor.Spohr.
Soprano Solo..The Lover and the Bird.....Guglielmo.
Flute Solo.....Larghetto and Polonaise .....Spohr.
Tenor Solo ...If with all your hearts .....Mendelssohn.
Soprano Solo..When sparrows build .....V. Gabriel.
Organ.....Overture Semiramide .....Rossini.

The first organ solo was cleverly performed. The French song was sweetly sung, although the vocalist's voice was a little indistinct at times. The selection from Spohr was entrusted to a gentleman well-known on Bombay pedals, and he played the masterful music in the *con amore* style, and with the rare executive ability which have hitherto distinguished him. "The Lover and the Bird" was sung by a lady to whom attenders at these concerts are placed under considerable obligations. Were it for nothing else than the moral effect which is produced by her thus courageously appearing alone upon the platform, she ought to be thanked, inasmuch as her appearance there may well be expected to induce other ladies who can sing, but at present are hiding their light under a bushel, to follow her example. She possesses a sweet voice and uses it with taste. This was exemplified in the songs which she sang last night. The first part of the "Lover and the Bird" was taken a little too fast, but this was doubtless simply the effect of a very natural trepidation, as she finished correctly enough. The next item on the programme brought out two gentlemen well-known as musicians of a high order in Bombay, and their joint performance on this occasion was simply delicious. If there was anything we did not like in the flute, it was the leap to the top of the scale before the runs at the conclusion of the Larghetto movement; but all else was exquisite. The time which was sustained between the piano and the flute in the Polonaise was perfect, and one scarcely knows whether to speak more highly of the pianism or of the facile execution of the gentleman who performed on the flute. The tenor solo "If with all your Hearts" was sung with some sweetness, but the organ accompaniment was altogether too powerful for the voice, which was overweighted throughout by the instrument, so that at times the audience had to imagine the conclusion of some of the lovely passages. A similar remark must be made about the soprano solo, "When Sparrows Build," which, although lowly set, seemed to be marred by the strength of the piano skilfully as it was played. The "Semiramide" was the good wine of the feast. The noble and exquisite music was most charmingly rendered by Mr. ——, who showed how well he has at command the massive instrument. The lovely bits of melody which now and again are broken in upon by a mighty crash of sound and then resume their delightful sway when the thunder has died away, were played in a manner which easily suggested the voluptuousness and pleasures that were characteristic of the reign of the great Babylonian Princess. At the conclusion of this superb overture, the audience applauded the performer enthusiastically. But indeed all the performers received, as they deserved, very hearty treatment.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY at the High Court the following short causes were disposed of by Mr. Justice Green:—

PURDOONJEE FRAMJEE COLAH V. BHICKAJEE ARDASIR CHINOY.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, appeared for the plaintiff; and the defendant in person. For the plaintiff, an application was made for a postponement till the 1st July next, to which the defendant assented; and the case was postponed accordingly.

GODYMULL RAJUMULL V. NAVULMULL THANMULL.

Mr. B. M. Waglé, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, for the plaintiff, said the defendant had not been served with a summons and applied for a postponement for a month. His Lordship postponed the case till the 15th July next, plaintiff undertaking to give notice to the defendant.

ABDOOLALLY FATTABHOY AND ANOTHER V. SURAFFALLY MOTABHOY.

Mr. Kassinath Telang, instructed by Mr. M. Munshi, on behalf of the plaintiff, moved for a postponement for a fortnight on the ground that the defendant, who resides at Surat, had not been served with the summons. The Court granted the application, the plaintiff to give notice of the postponement to defendant.

LUKHMIDAS KHIMJEE AND OTHERS V. SADHARAM NUNDRAM AND OTHERS.

Mr. B. M. Waglé, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, for the plaintiffs, said an order for substituted service had been made by Mr. Justice Bayley in the case. The action was brought to recover Rs. 3,458 as principal and Rs. 929 as interest due on a promissory note dated 24th March 1870, payable on demand. His Lordship made a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 3,458, with interest and costs.

CURSONDAS VULLUBDAS AND OTHERS V. DHURUMDAS VALLJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the plaintiffs. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 8,266, the balance due on an adjusted account. There was no appearance for defendant; and his Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 8,266, with interest and costs.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. FRAMJEE BURJORJEE CAPTAIN.

There was no appearance for either party, and the case was struck out.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. FURDONJEE FRAMJEE DHONDY.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance for the defendant. The action was brought to recover Rs. 7,000 due for a call on one hundred shares of which defendant is the registered holder, and in respect of which he has been settled as a contributory by the High Court of Chancery. The Court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 7,000, with interest at 5 per cent. from 24th October 1870 to judgment, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent.

KHUTEKZABAI V. AHMEDJEE ISSAJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Leith, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, for the plaintiff, applied for a postponement for four weeks on the ground that the suit was likely to be compromised. The application was granted.

H. A. PHILLIPS AND OTHERS V. GUNGARAM PERAJEE.

The plaintiffs appeared in person; Mr. Budroodin appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Budroodin said the suit was brought on five promissory notes for which defendant received no consideration at all. The notes were passed to the late Mr Connolly, whose executors the plaintiffs were. The defendant had prepared a written statement, and the learned counsel asked for time to file it.

The case was postponed for a week; defendant to file a written statement and furnish a copy to the plaintiffs.

LULLOOBHAE V. BHICKOO NARAYEN.

Mr. Leith, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Macpherson for the defendant. The plaintiff sought to recover possession of a piece of land built upon by defendant without her authority. The house was out of repair and was partly pulled down; and the defendant subsequently erected a building upon it. After some discussion, the Court ordered that the case be transferred to the long-cause list.

PEROZSHA COWASJEE POCHAJEE AND THREE OTHERS V. DHUNBAEE.

Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama, appeared for defendant, the widow and executrix of the late Dhunjeebhoy Nusserwanjee Cama. The suit was brought to recover a legacy of Rs. 8,000 with interest devised by the deceased in his last will and testament in favour of the four plaintiffs. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs against defendant, as executrix of the late Danjeebhoy Nusserwanjee Cama, for Rs. 8,000 with interest at 4 per cent. per annum from 1st October 1861 to date, and costs. The said sum of Rs. 8,000 and interest to be divided into four parts, and one of such parts to be paid to each of the plaintiffs Perozsha Cowasjee Pocha and Nowrojee Cowasjee Pocha, and one of the remaining two parts to each to the plaintiffs Baceaye and Jurbace respectively on the receipt of the same in writing from their respective husbands, who are absent from Bombay.

INDIAN ITEM.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—To show how "sweetly pretty" and domestic snakes may become, we are informed that the wife of an officer of the Hussars on going to an almirah in her dressing-room, saw on one of the shelves what looked like gold lace, and thinking it was a piece left there by accident, was about to remove it, when to her horror up rose a lovely cobra about 3 feet in length. How it got there is a mystery, but its exit took place more summarily. The lady's escape was certainly providential, and may be attributed to that good angel which appears specially to protect Europeans from venomous reptiles.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL AND THE CALCUTTA JUDGES.

FROM W. M. Souttar, Esq., Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal; to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department;—dated Calcutta, the 26th May 1873.

SIR,—The *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th April last published a notification by the Lieutenant-Governor, bearing date the 15th April, idem, in which it was announced that His Excellency the Governor General in Council had given provisional sanction to a scheme by which the District Judges and Additional Judges are to be classified in two grades, fifteen on the salary of Rs. 2,500 a month, the present salary, and the rest on Rs. 2,000 a month.

HIGH COURT, &c.
CIVIL SIDE.
Present:
The Hon'ble Sir R. Couch, Kt., Chief Justice.
The Hon'ble F. B. Kemp.
" Louis S. Jackson.
" R. G. Macpherson.
" W. Mark y.
" F. A. Glover.
" D. N. Mitter.
" C. Pontifex.
" W. Ainslie.
" E. G. Birch, Judges of the Court.

This measure appears to the High Court to be of such grave importance, as to call for the immediate expression of their opinion.

2. It is announced as a proposal for the establishment of parallel lines of promotion in the Executive and Judicial branches of the Covenanted Civil Service in Bengal.

3. It is in reality a plan for reducing at a stroke the salaries of 11 or 12 District Judges from Rs. 2,500, to Rs. 2,000, and those of three Additional Judges from Rs. 2,166 to the same rate of Rs. 2,000 in order that some Collector-Magistrates may receive salaries of Rs. 2,250, and the remainder "*for the present*" Rs. 1,800 a month.

4. Whether the words italicised, "*for the present*," promise a still further reduction of Judges' salaries, with a view to still further augmentation of those of Collector-Magistrates, is not precisely stated, but such a thing would seem to be within the contemplation of the Lieutenant-Governor.

5. Rumours of this change had been afloat for some time, but the Judges were slow to believe, considering the position which the High Court held in regard to the administration of justice in Bengal, that the Lieutenant-Governor would formally propose a measure so important without having first invited them to express their opinion on the subject, or that in such circumstances the Government of India would have accorded its sanction.

6. But as the measure has still to be considered by the Secretary of State, and as His Excellency the Governor General in Council may be inclined to attach some importance to the opinion of the Judges, they deem it an imperative duty to lay before the Government of India the sentiments which they entertain as to a measure which they regard as involving most serious detriment to the judicial service, and grievous wrong to many of its members.

7. It is not the business of the Court to discuss the relative importance of judicial and executive functions, or to inquire whether the Collector-Magistrates in Bengal are underpaid.

8. The question for the Court to consider, and on which I am to submit that the Court is entitled to be heard, is whether it was politic and just to reduce prospectively the pay of half the superior judicial appointments in the Regulation Provinces and to reduce them, as has been done, without warning,—for the local Government has begun to act on the scheme at the moment of its publication,—and without a single circumstance of compensation.

9. I am now to show what the nature of the Judge's office is in India, what are the qualifications necessary for filling it, what were the previously existing drawbacks to that branch of the service, and how much they have been increased by the arrangements under consideration.

10. A successful District Judge must combine in himself a good many valuable and by no means usual qualities. He should be acute and sensible, laborious and energetic, patient and vigilant, just and sympathetic: he should be a good linguist and a good man of business: he should know the people well, and in these he ought to be something of a lawyer.

11. Without saying that a combination of these qualities is common, the Court may affirm that no man, who does not possess most of them in a fair degree, can do really good service in that office, and that his usefulness will be proportioned to the degree in which he possesses them.

12. Now the District Judge in India is not merely a person exercising large judicial functions himself, but he is the immediate controller of all the inferior Civil Courts; he is invested with the most important appellate authority, both civilly and criminally, and it is his duty as local superior to bring to the notice of the High Court the merits and demerits of subordinate functionaries. The happiness and comfort of the people depend consequently, in a greater degree than is commonly understood, on the efficiency of the District Judge; and it is therefore of the highest importance that the office should be worthily filled.

13. But its duties are laborious, they are of a sedentary kind, and involve a greater strain upon the mental powers than merely executive functions; and therefore to men trained in the school of the Civil Service, the office has not been for itself attractive, but has been accepted by all the average and some of the better men of the service, whether possessed of judicial ability or not, because the grade of District Judge afforded the largest class of appointments to which they could reasonably look, with a fairly sufficient salary attached.

14. But it will be said a District Judgeship is the road to the High Court; and this no doubt is true; but the effect of it, as an inducement to men of ability to enter or remain in the judicial line, is probably far less than the Government suppose.

15. There are at present five members of the Court taken from the Civil Service, and there have been four such appointments made within the last nine years. The present Junior Civilian Puisne Judge obtained his District Judgeship first, eight or nine years ago, and he has, by a very unusual piece of good fortune, now been made a permanent member of the Court almost immediately after being appointed by the Governor General in Council to act in that capacity. On the other hand, Mr. Justice Ainslie acted under an appointment from the Government of India for two years and a half before confirmation, and another of the present Civilian Judges so acted for about four years.

16. But even if District Judges had, as they notoriously have not, the prospect of entering the High Court soon after completing three years' service, which is the statutory period of qualification, they would still have nothing to look forward to, which at all approached in point of attraction the prizes of the executive and political branches of the Services.

17. Then as to the office of District Judge itself the course taken by Government, reversing the policy commenced by Lord Cornwallis and maintained by a long succession of the ablest Indian statesmen, has of late very much reduced the consideration which that office once enjoyed.

18. By Her Majesty's Warrant of Precedence a definite rank is assigned to the Magistrate-Collector which will always tell when reduction of salary has placed the office of Judge in the hands of men who are not near the top of the service; Magistrates are legislatively declared to be no longer the subordinates of the Judge; and (in order it would almost seem that there may be no doubt of the view taken of their position by the Government) the judicial branch of the service is now ostentatiously relegated to an inferior place in the Civil List, both in the classification of services and in the place assigned to officers in the distribution lists of districts.

19. Still all this was of less consequence, as long as the Judge had the higher pay and held unquestioned seniority in age and service. One of the effects of the present scheme will be to take away these advantages.

20. Moreover, it does not appear that the higher grades of pay are to be attached to any particular offices or districts, or that any defined considerations are to regulate the promotion of Judges; for instance, whether the higher pay is to be the reward of efficiency, the solace of seniority, or compensation for unhealthy climate. If this be so, it seems to the Court a further and most serious objection to the scheme, that the highest judicial officer in a district will owe simply to the favour of the Lieutenant-Governor a most substantial increment to his salary.

21. But over and above all this, the resolution so suddenly announced cannot, the Court think, be carried out without causing wholly undeserved injury to the prospects of a number of deserving officers.

22. It will be said, no doubt, that these offices have been prospectively reduced, and that the salary of no incumbent has been touched. That this does not touch the real grievance will be obvious to any one who is acquainted with the incidents of Indian service. Out of a total of 26 District Judges and 4 Additional Judges in the Regulation Provinces, no less than 14 are at this moment held by "acting" officers, who are most of them, on every principle of justice, entitled to the same consideration as incumbents. Most of these officers are gentlemen of excellent abilities and high character, quite fitted for either line of the service, who have been permitted and encouraged to adopt the judicial branch, letting executive chances go by them.

23. Some of these gentlemen have acted as District Judges for two, three, or four years, with the just expectation that when the office became permanently vacant, and no candidate with superior claims was left to be provided for, they would succeed to the office of Judge as constituted during the years through which their "acting" appointments had lasted.

24. Instead of an assured salary of Rs. 2,500 for which these men have worked they find themselves gazetted or looking forward now to an inferior appointment barely exceeding in emolument the Collectorship previously held on paper or else given up in the hope of a Judgeship,

25. The Court think it unnecessary to give particular instances, as they are well known to the Lieutenant-Governor; but the Governor General in Council may be assured that the discontent is very serious and very general. In the opinion of the Court, the resolution now taken, and acted upon without warning, involves in the case of these gentlemen, if not an actual breach of faith, at least an unmerited and bitter disappointment.

26. The Court think it a duty to enter a respectful but emphatic protest against what has been done, in the hope that it may not be too late to avert the final sanction to the Lieutenant-Governor's proposition; but if it be too late, or if the Governor General in Council should be of opinion that the plan, so far as it goes, has advantages which are not apparent to the Court, they would then respectfully press it upon His Excellency and upon the Secretary of State that justice can only be done, and the scheme can only be made complete in all its parts, by combining with it Sir W. Grey's proposal to throw into the judicial service several first class appointments of Rs. 3,000 a month or thereabouts, which would tend more nearly to equalize the prospects of the two branches of the Service and would afford suitable prizes for experienced and useful Judges, whom it was not found possible to place in the High Court.

27. The Court cannot refrain from observing, in conclusion, that, considering the extent, the wealth, and population of the Bengal Provinces,—considering the immense contribution which they make to the Imperial Finances of India, and the very slight demands which *per contra* they make on the general revenues in respect of military protection or repression,—considering finally, the claim of these Provinces, arising out of their long connection with British rule, and the degree of development which they have thus attained, it might have been expected that when the necessity arose for strengthening one important branch of the civil administration, this might have been effected without fatal injury to another. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.

W. M. SOUTTAR, Registrar.

THE TROUBLES OF THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.

PATHANPORE, 10th June.

NEWS from Cabul is that Abdool Rahman Khan has been created an Ameer by the Russians. He is now recognised by his followers as Ameer Afghan. He has, in company with Sirdars Shahnawaz Khan and Mahomed Alum Khan, moved with the Russian Army—estimated at 30,000 men and 300 guns—to Chargni, which lies south-west of Bokhara, and about one degree north-west of Kojah Saleh on the left bank of the Oxus. The action taken by Abdool Rahman Khan has effectually roused the fears of the Uzbaks and Huzaras of Aibak (Haebak), which lies 160 miles north of the Bamian Pass, of Akcheh, 40 miles west of Balk Sar-ipul, 200 miles north-east of Herat, as well as those of the garrison of Takht-i-pul (Balk). Alum Khan, Governor of Balk, has sent his family and all his property to Cabul along with a considerable ziayfit in the shape of a number of Turkee horses, and other produce of Afghan Turkistan, of which country he is the Deputy Governor, to Shere Ali. The army deputed to Panjsher Valley, has, as I anticipated, been severely handled. It was rumoured on the 29th ultimo, in Cabul, that their gallant leader, Roostum Khan, had been slain.

There is no truth in the current rumours that Shere Ali is detailing an army to operate under Yakoob Khan against Seistan. The Ameer is exceedingly fractious and uneasy, pays little attention to the advice of his councillors, and is continually issuing orders apparently with the view of being able to countermand them. A new road has been commenced between the City of Cabul and Fort Goolam Mahomed Khan. The army which was detailed to operate against the Shinwarees, arriving at Cabul, was immediately despatched to Balk. The Shinwarees, so soon as the force had retired north of Jelalabad, made an ineffectual attempt to annoy the Ameer by attacking the adjacent Momund villages. A party of Wazeeree marauders, apparently without any cause, have killed Ata Yar Mahomed Khan, zemindar, near Moolozai. The Abdool Rehman Kheyl Wazeerees recently made a demonstration near the Goomae Pass. They were about 500 strong. The Hindoos kidnapped by the Mahsood Wazeerees have been released by the influence of Sahib Dad Khan, of Mirwat, and Akhbar Khan, of Tuktee Kheyl. A ransom of Rs. 120 was paid. They are now endeavouring to purchase the liberty of the Hindoo women kidnapped by the Behrand-Kheyls. An army, consisting of 5,000 men, has passed through Koorum, with the view of punishing the Koi Sher Suliman Kheyls, who have this year severely harassed the Powindahs. I trust the Ameer's force will be able to give a better account of itself on this occasion than it did when last despatched on a similar errand, that Afzul Khan may redeem his honor, and by a decided victory teach the Katawaz Ghilzies that they can no longer with impunity attack every khafila, or loot every traveller *en route* to Khorassan.

The Ghilzies have frequently defeated the Cabúl army, and humiliating to relate, were the chosen agents who decimated our force in the lamentable retreat from Cabul, so that Afzul Khan's army may expect hard fighting, and I fear, even if they are temporarily victorious, anything but the required result, viz., security from attack for travellers in the Ghilzies' country. I hear that the Koi Sheraes, however, fear the unexpected pressure the Ameer is placing upon them, and that they have actually solicited the protection of the British Government. The affair between the Deen-Kheyl Afreedees and Kummerdeen-Kheyls of Teerah is over. It seems the former wished to obtain possession of a fort held by Saleeh Mahomed Khan, the Chief of the latter. Saleeh Mahomed succeeded in driving off the Deen-Kheyls with a carnage bill of four slain and seven wounded. The Jagis and Toories, in the Durra Paen Valley, have been fighting again. They are, as previously explained, hereditary religious enemies, and so soon as they harvest the spring crop, girdle their loins for a fray. Wully Mahomed Khan, Deputy Governer of Khost Kurrand, detailed a force to stay the quarrel. His efforts were successful, and the ringleaders are now *en route* to his head-quarters as prisoners.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GOALANDO AND ASSAM.

IN October last, we read in the *Englishman*, Mr. Franklin Prestage, the Agent of the Eastern Bengal Railway, communicated to the Bengal Government his views of an improved means of communication by steamers between Goalando and Assam. His idea was that the Government should supply the required steamers, charter them to the Railway Company, and the latter work them; and he further showed that there was every prospect of the service being a paying one. The Public Works Department of the Government of India put a damper on Mr. Prestage's scheme by pointing out that the Railway Company had no power to enter on such an undertaking, and that the directors of the company were not favourably disposed to the proposal; but the views of Sir George Campbell were asked for on the subject. Sir George's opinion was that "improved steam-communication between Goalando and Assam is a crying necessity, and that it would be well worth the while of Government to contribute, in order to establish a regular communication for its officers and everybody else. There is no prospect of any decent land-communication on his route for many years to come, and the present private communication is wretched. The steamers carrying goods and coolies are most irregular. The time of starting and the time of arriving are rarely in any degree to be depended on. There has been much mortality among coolies conveyed by these steamers. Public officers are much inconvenienced, as they never know when they can start, or when they are likely to reach their destinations. On the same principle that the Government subsidizes so highly lines of ocean-steamers, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks we might very well offer a good subsidy to any company that would establish a regular weekly line of communication with Assam." The Government of India in reply suggested that the Bengal Government should ascertain for what subsidy any of the existing companies would undertake, under penalties, to run steamers periodically between Goalando and Debrugurh, or any further station, starting on fixed days, and arriving on fixed days at their destination. It was added that the Government of India was prepared to pay half of such subsidy, if it was of a reasonable amount, for five years. The Master Attendant has now been asked to "ascertain from the several Calcutta River Steamer Companies on what terms they would be prepared to undertake a weekly or fortnightly service on the Brahmaputra, and in what way they would elect to take the subsidy, if it could be given."

THE EVILS OF EXCESSIVE CENTRALISATION.

(*Englishman.*)

THE most marked tendency and the gravest defect of Sir George Campbell's administration is excessive centralization. That all branches of the administration should converge towards, and unite in, the person of the District Officer, and that he must be directly responsible to Belvedere, is the theory which the Lieutenant-Governor has done his best to reduce into practice. Commissioners are for the present necessary evils, but it is not difficult to perceive that the District Officers are, in Sir George Campbell's eyes, of far greater importance. Theoretically, this system of administration sounds well. It seems, on a superficial view of it, designed to ensure directness of aim and promptness of action, well calculated to prevent unnecessary delay and needless circumlocution. And, no doubt, it was the expectation of such advantages that led a mind so naturally impatient, prompt, and active as Sir G. Campbell's, to introduce it. The scheme, however, like many other plausible theories, does not bear the test of practical working, and shows grave ignorance in a most important point—want of knowledge of human nature. This, indeed, is the same fatal defect that mars so many of Sir George Campbell's otherwise admirable measures. If all our Magistrates possessed superhuman powers of work and an impossible capacity for the most diverse duties; if they had an intelligence which never failed, and energy which never flagged; if they could turn their attention with equal ability and success to the most opposite branches of administration, and subjects the most different—from revenue-settlement to criminal justice, and from roads to education; if they could carefully revise mortuary returns at one moment, and actively supervise police enquiries at another—pay the right amount of attention to jail management and sub-divisional administration; if, in fact, we had such "faultless monsters as the world ne'er saw," we should cordially concur in the policy of the Lieutenant-Governor. We dissent from it because we think it impossible for any one officer to discharge with efficiency and success the multifarious duties now imposed on the Magistrates, because the endless details and unimportant technicalities which now devolve on these officials prevent their paying sufficient attention to far more pressing and important subjects, and practically lessens their influence and neutralises their power. Let us take, for instance, two important branches of the administration—the courts of justice and the police department. Every one who has had experience in the Mofussil knows how much the prompt and honest administration of justice and the efficiency of the police depend on the Magistrate of the district. It depends, in a great degree, on that officer whether defendants are kept unnecessarily long in házat before trial, whether cases are delayed and witnesses detained; and his experience is of the greatest use in repressing the venality of the mukhtars and the corruption of the amla of the other less experienced judicial officials. In police matters, a careful attention to criminal cases, and a close scrutiny of police-reports on his part, has generally its own reward in the improved efficiency and honesty of the force under him. We unhesitatingly affirm that the duties we have above detailed are the most important that a District Officer has to discharge. Jail management, mortuary returns, agricultural statistics, district roads, and even education, fade into insignificance compared with the imperative necessity of protecting the people from the injustice, extortion, and oppression to which they are now subject, owing to the corruption of Government amlas, the dilatory procedure of our criminal courts, and the venality of the police. But so many different subjects have now been thrust on District Officers, their duties have been so multiplied, their responsibilities so increased, that they can give little time and but a divided attention to the subjects we have indicated. It may be said that district officers have only been invested with general control over many of the branches of the administration—that they have got officers under them to do the details; but even this general control occupies too much of their time, and increases their responsibility. Let us take jail management for instance. The position which he holds renders it necessary that the magistrate should frequently see the officer in charge of the jail, that he should receive important jail reports, and see any unusual returns; and it leads to correspondence with the inspector general of jails. It may be said that it does not take up much of his time. We object to its occupying any portion of his time or attention when there is so little for more pressing duties. We object to it also, because we believe that without the controlling authority of the magistrate, the superintendents of jails could manage very well under the direct authority of the Inspector-General, whereas no one else can discharge the important duties with reference to the administration of justice which the Magistrate is now compelled to neglect. And what holds good of jail management is also true of district roads, of mortuary returns, and of education. They all serve to occupy the time and direct the attention of the District Officers from matters which can but ill afford to be neglected. They lead to consultations, committees, and correspondence, and to a weight of responsibility which no one man ought in justice to be called upon to bear. If it is "vitalizing" the administration to cause the Magistrates of Districts to leave a superficial mark on every branch of the administration, to skip from criminal returns to district road committees, from education to police-reports, then indeed our present system has every sign of superabundant vitality. We would, however, simply represent that the state of the roads is a matter of but small importance to the real welfare and happiness of the people compared to the state of our courts of justice—that before deluging the people with book-learning we might try and "educate" them into confidence in the purity of our laws and the honesty of our police, by the just and prompt exercise of the former, and strict surveillance of the latter. It must not be thought from the foregoing that we undervalue the blessings of good roads and an effective system of education. What we object to is, endeavouring to concentrate these incompatible duties in one person, as if there was some magic in the name and signature of a District Officer, before which obstacles would vanish, and difficulties disappear.

NATIVE SUPERSTITION.

IN a few days the rains will probably be with us, and the great transformation will take place from dust and desert to grass and shadow, and the eager growth of shrub and parasite and underwood, and the rank spread of weeds and the coarser life of plants. But with our first shower will creep forth from its secret retreat the vermillion spider—so bright, so velvet-like—sprinkling as with drops of blood the earth, which is rich and brown from the wet. But no native mind is satisfied that this pretty form of life should merely leave its home where it has passed the long months and glitter for a brief while before the eyes of men,—it must come with the water, it must be the child of the water itself, the rain drop must descend pregnant with this bright birth, and must discharge its burden ere it sinks through the mould and joins the nether springs. It was remarked at the time that when railways were first introduced, though there was a curiosity to see the spectacle, there was hardly any astonishment at the unseen force at work. It could scarcely be expected that there should have been, considering that a perfect belief exists that nothing is impossible, and a perfect belief also that it is quite on the cards that something never seen or heard of before should happen on the instant without notice or prognostic We have remarked, indeed, that the people enjoyed the spectacle of the railway,—they are like the French in their easily-excited curiosity. Albert Smith used to say that if you saw a great crowd rushing to the parapet of a bridge in Paris, you might be sure a man below on the bank had caught a gudgeon. And so with our Aryan brother—he is curious, easily entertained—the prodigious length of their own amusements shows this; but he is not astonished, he never thinks within himself why such things should be, or whether it is not strange that they are so. This is beside his philosophy; he considers himself to live in a world of phenomena—things quite inexplicable to the reason but exciting fancy, happening every hour around his daily path. To a certain extent he is right: he *is* surrounded by inexplicable phenomena; but then in addition to these, which are discernible by his senses, he adds the phantasmagoria of an undisciplined imagination and the marvels of a credence which is nurtured on the impossible.—*Pioneer.*

POETRY.

SONG OF THE SERVICES.

'NEATH whom does poor Bengal now lie,
A body vile wherecon to try
A "vitalizing" policy?
His Honour.

Who tells Bengalees, "I am bent
On giving you self-government;
Express your minds, and be content?"
His Honour.

Then, when they venture on a vote,
Not quite in tune with his key-note,
Who grips the rebels by the throat?
His Honour.

Who slangs the men by whom he rules,
As they were either knaves or fools
(So clumsy hands abuse their tools)?
His Honour.

Who calls for facts from every place,
But all must tend to prove his case,
Or somebody incurs disgrace?
His Honour.

Who, urging "vigour" everywhere,
Gulling and gulled by flash and flare,
Drives quiet workers to despair?
His Honour.

Who said, "Bernard is only here
Pro tem a small account to clear,"
Then set him up as Grand Vizier?
His Honour.

Who fishes pay from district judge,
On plea whereat we all cry "Fudge!"
And wreaks on law a well-known grudge?
His Honour.

Who *all* Departments doth disgust
With ceaseless worry, want of trust,
And acts uncandid or unjust?
His Honour.

Does nobody complain? Oh yes!
But nobody obtains redress:
They prosper most who bow and bless
His Honour.

Whate'er he wills then, be it done;
Whate'er he says, make protest none;
His friend, his guide, his god, are one;—
His Honour.

—*Indian Observer.*

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(*Overland China Mail*, May 21.)

JAPAN.

THE rage for foreign live-stock still continues, and rabbits, etc., fetch fabulous prices. The Christian prisoners have nearly all been restored to their homes and civil rights.—Buddhism is, it is said, to be tolerated in future.—The Mikado's palace at Yedo was totally destroyed by fire on the 5th instant, and it is said that several ladies of the Court perished in the flames. A new building is to be erected on a European model.—The provincial Governors have assembled at Yedo to discuss the financial condition of the Empire.—The first Englishwoman married to a Japanese has landed in Japan.—Missionary efforts are reported as yielding small results.—Rinderpest has appeared at Kioto—A letter has been addressed by a native official, high in office, to the Central Government, pointing out the advantages of opening the interior to foreigners. The authorities however "defer its consideration."

CHINA.

The audience question is looked upon as practically settled, but no fresh particulars are to hand.—The tea guilds at Shanghai and Hankow have drawn up rules which they seek to impose upon foreign dealers. The silk guild at Shanghai has taken a similar course.—A report was in circulation that the French Minister at Peking had applied for his passport for Tientsin, and had been *refused*. No details however are given.—The Japanese and Chinese treaty was formally ratified on the 30th April.—The Shanghai Municipal Budget for 1872-3 shows a deficit of taels 6,899.

GERMAN PUBLIC OPINION AS TO RUSSIA AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE following letter was written by a distinguished Prussian statesman whom we failed to see, when in Berlin last autumn, in reply to the question—what is public opinion in Germany as to Russia and the Eastern Question? The renewed meeting of the Emperor has given the subject a fresh interest, which we have discussed elsewhere:—"In Germany, as much as or more even than in England and other countries, foreign affairs receive their direction mainly from the Executive. Now the Executive has not had an opportunity yet of unfolding intentions, if any exist, as to helping or withstanding Russia in Asia. Public opinion has left this matter very much in the hands of the few initiated, and has *congratulated* Russia almost unanimously upon her progress in Asia. It is believed in Germany that her advance in such countries as Khiva, Bokhara, Tashkend, &c., however backward she is herself in civilisation, can nevertheless be only in the service of the best interests of mankind, as she will put down some of the worst despotism which disgrace the face of the earth. The enormous distances she has to transverse before she can come in contact with British dominions, the strain which expeditions in those countries must effect upon her financial resources, the time required for even the beginnings of that trade and commerce which would facilitate marching and settlement—all these circumstances will, it is believed, and must act as spokes in the wheel. At any rate they will prevent Russia, in the opinion of most people here, from play

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

"(TIMES'" PRUSSIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, MAY 20.

THE Afghan frontier agreement, and its apparent "denunciation" by the Russian authorities, are the subject of another article in the *Moscow Gazette*. To refute my supposition that a previous statement in the same journal was too important to come from an unauthorized source the following explanation is vouchsafed :—

"The Berlin Correspondent of *The Times*, as he is constantly attending to Russian affairs, ought to be better acquainted with the state of the Russian Press than to advance such a remark. We beg to assure him that his conjectures respecting the official origin of some of our articles is altogether erroneous, and that the liberty accorded to the Russian Press by law has in the present reign, become a reality. The Russian Press has full liberty to express independent opinions on foreign and domestic affairs, on measures contemplated by the Government as well as on laws enacted and regulations issued, the freedom conceded being only limited by the condition that the action of the Press shall not shake the popular confidence in the political and social foundations of the State, or produce disturbance. In this sense it may be said that our Press is as independent as the English. Nay, it is even more so, English papers being, as a rule, party organs, while our journals being less closely connected with party organizations, which, indeed, are of looser texture in this country, in most instances express only the personal opinions of their writers. In the Russian Press current questions, therefore, always elicit the most opposite expressions of opinion. We do not deny that, in our country as elsewhere, people in office are in the habit of vindicating their views in certain papers; but in resorting to journalistic discussion they do so as private persons and as members of a party, not as members of the Government, whose subsequent decisions frequently are at variance with these printed utterances. The Russian Government is a strong Government, which does not need to act in a secret underhand way. As far as we remember, the Russian Government, during the whole time of our journalistic activity, has invited editors only twice or thrice to abstain temporarily from the public discussion of this or that question, just as English Ministers every now and then caution Parliament not to touch upon matters the public treatment of which might be inconvenient for the time being. At no time, however, has the Russian Government informed editors that such and such a treatment of such and such a question would be acceptable.

"As regards our journal more particularly, we can assure the Berlin Correspondent of *The Times* that the opinions put forth in these columns are our own personal opinions, and have no official or semi-official origin whatsoever. Of course, there is nothing wonderful in our opinions sometimes coinciding with those entertained by the Government. Is the Press, under normal conditions, a weapon of attack to be constantly hurled against Government? And do not the English papers likewise strive to support their Government? Have they not in all questions where English interests are at stake seconded the action of their Cabinet, whatever the party they belonged to? As a Russian political organ we, on our part, can have no other object than to promote the interests of the Russian Commonwealth. These interests being intrusted to the care of the Russian Government, it is as natural for us to agree with the Government as it would be were we occasionally to differ from it. We are all liable to err, and moreover may differ in many respects, even though our aim be the same.

"Adverting more particularly to the article which occasioned the remark of *The Times'* Berlin Correspondent, we take the liberty of asking him whether there is anything in it which could have given him the idea that it proceeds from an official source. That article is of such a cast that it might have been written by any non-Russian. Its argument mainly rests upon an announcement made in the British House of Commons. The whole reasoning being based upon that announcement, any one with logic to guide him and common sense to restrain his sympathies or antipathies must have arrived at the same conclusions.

"But it seems that the fact of our article having been copied into a paper accounted the semi-official organ of the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has made *The Times'* Correspondent suspect an official origin. In our opinion, if the Russian Government permitted that article to be transferred from an independent paper into a semi-official organ, this only proves that it has no occasion to conceal its views. The Government, not having prohibited the reproduction of the article by its own organ, would no doubt have primarily printed it in that organ, had it had an official origin. Why adopt a roundabout course in such a case?

"*The Times'* Correspondent says that our article declares the recent Afghan neutralization agreement to have been declared by us null and void. This is not true. Not we, but the English Premier has repealed that agreement. When Mr. Gladstone said that the neutralization of Afghanistan was entirely out of the question, and that England had reserved to herself full liberty of action with regard to that country, he did away with an agreement based upon that very thing. If the inference we must draw from his words were unpleasant to us, all we could do would be to regret it; but no cunning would suffice to put another interpretation upon the Minister's spoken words. Fortunately, however, we have been told that everything in the relations between Russia and England is satisfactory. England, according to her Premier, has asserted her liberty of action. Russia, we are compelled to infer, is likewise free to act as she pleases, and recent negotiations were nothing but a friendly exchange of opinions, in which we are justified in seeing an excellent guarantee for the maintenance of amicable relations between the two Powers.

"In his speech Mr. Gladstone himself acknowledged the friendly intentions of the Russian Government. But friendship is only valuable in one who might act differently if he chose. To bind a man hand and foot is not to make a friend but an enemy of him, and to tempt him to break loose as soon as he can. Russia has given abundant proof that she harbours no hostile design against English interests in India, for this being recognized by Mr. Gladstone is a much more valuable guarantee than any artificial and, moreover, one-sided engagements, which could not be enforced for any length of time without depriving Russia of her rank and standing as a first-class Power."

It behoves me to answer those passages in the above article, which are addressed to myself personally. I am told the article to which my remark referred was not inspired. I am bound to accept an assurance conveyed in such unequivocal terms; but, while gratefully receiving the valuable information accorded, I cannot forbear expressing an apprehension that what is conveyed in the rest of the article tends to diminish the weight of the inspiratory assertion. According to the theory propounded by the *Moscow Gazette*, Russian officials writing in the Press always do so in a private capacity, and therefore can never be assumed to produce the description of literary commodity called "semi-official" by the rest of the world. But for the express assurance to the contrary given us in the present instance, our contributor, therefore, might resolve itself into a mere question of political phraseology. Such an inference would be the more natural, as we are given to understand, on this occasion of all others, that the opinions put forward in the Russian Press on foreign affairs, in the normal state of things prevailing in the Empire, as a rule, coincide with those entertained by the Government. The same conclusion, were it not expressly negatived, would be also strengthened by the singular circumstance that the Foreign Office organ, which gave additional importance to the article of the *Moscow Gazette* by transferring it into its own columns directly it appeared, has till now not copied the above very interesting sequel. *As recte*, the main question at issue is not the origin of the article, but whether it is officially approved or not. The language used on this point by the *Moscow Gazette* is calculated to confirm the belief that it is approved.

I stand charged with another and a graver offence. In addition to my mistake respecting the origin of a particular article, I am censured for not knowing the liberty really enjoyed by the Russian Press. It would appear that not I alone am insufficiently conversant with this complicated subject. My ignorance is shared by some of those very people most interested in fathoming the obscurity. Just read the following paragraph which appears in the latest issue of the *Golos*, [Voice] a leading St. Petersburg monthly, and which will be found to have a bearing also upon my preceding remarks :—

"However serious the question of Anglo-Russian relations in Central Asia may be, to treat it thoroughly would have been expedient only at the time that the late negotiations were going on. The Russian press, it is well known, at that time was prohibited from expressing any opinion upon the subject. Still it is a fact that whatever we say carries weight only as long as it is known to be an independent and unbiassed statement, and we have, therefore, abstained from adverting to the matter, even when the liberty to do so was restored. Strange to say, a paper has been found in Russia which has represented our involuntary silence as a special merit. It is unnecessary to say that this paper is the *Moscow Gazette*. When liberty of speech was restored that paper actually expressed regret that the English Press had not followed the example of prudent reserve given them by their Russian contemporaries on that occasion. The *Moscow Gazette* has long been notorious for boldly denying facts universally known, and then indulging in its own arbitrary reasonings upon the matter. The naiveté of this unblushing self-assertion is the more delightful when, as occurs every now and then, the *Moscow Gazette* takes upon itself to blame the *Golos*, which, in truth, is only its disciple, for similar conduct. Thus the *Moscow Gazette* the other day proved by conclusive evidence that the editor of the *Golos*, together with some other editors, had been formally advised that the Minister of War had complained of certain articles in the Press, respecting the administration of his department. Yet the *Golos* immediately afterwards praised the War Office for never complaining of the Press. We should have had no objection had somebody else proved the fact against the *Golos*. But really the teacher has no right to blame the pupil. We admit that the *Golos* deserved the reprimand; but, at all events, in propagating its own particular version of the affair, the *Golos* had a right to suppose that the truth was not generally known. And these are the men to regret that the English Press does not follow the noble example they set them."

After this we may drop the subject.

A NARRATIVE OF ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

(Daily Telegraph.)

FULL as the records of Arctic navigation are of thrilling adventure and desperate straits, we doubt if any single chapter of them could exceed in these respects the narrative which has been given by the people saved from the Polaris. It will be remembered that an English whaler, named the Walrus, put in on the 9th instant at St. John's, Newfoundland, reporting that the steamer Tigress on the last day of April had picked up from floating ice fifteen of the crew of the Polaris, with five Esquimaux. Shortly afterwards the Tigress herself came to port, and the Correspondent of the *New York Herald* obtained from the lips of the rescued men the story of their perils and sufferings. The Polaris, as may be remembered, was fitted out two years ago by the Americans for the purpose of seeking a way to the North Pole by Smith's Sound, and when she left New York it was stated that no finer or better-equipped craft had ever started on an Arctic expedition. All that could be thought of was done to provide her for the work, and sanguine hopes were entertained in America that she would reap the glory of the great discovery for the Stars and Stripes. It is now doubtful whether the brave ship will ever be seen again—it is certain that she has failed to accomplish the object of her commission. We gather from the narratives of this rescued party that she left Tessinsak on the 24th of August, 1871, and made her way through Smith's Sound as far as lat. 82·16, which would be about half-way up Kennedy Channel, and twenty-nine miles short of Parry's farthest point. Driven back, the vessel became frozen in nearly a degree to the southward; and while there Captain Hall, who was in command, started on a sledge journey northwards; but he got no farther than the old spot. He seems, however, to have satisfied himself that he would find an open sea there when the warm season came; but, on returning with his sledges he died suddenly, under circumstances which are said to be very suspicious. The Polaris appears to have remained fixed from this date, namely, the 9th of November, till June of 1872, being under the command of the next in rank, Mr. Buddington. On the 8th of June an attempt was again made to get northwards; but the party returned overland, abandoning their boats, without any other results. The question, of course, arises here "Why did not the ship try to go forward, instead of sending such an expedition?" Nor can any satisfactory reply be given until we learn more. On the 12th of the following August, without going a knot beyond "Polaris Bay," Mr. Buddington sailed homewards, having only two boats left. He drifted down among floating ice to lat. 77 deg. 35 min., when a violent gale arose, and drove the ice upon the vessel. She was so badly nipped that they expected her to go down, when the ice opened again, and orders were given to land the provisions and gear upon the pack. Just when a great part of her stores had been put upon the floes, and these fifteen men with the Esquimaux were standing upon it, the pack opened, and the ship was driven away into the darkness and storm. Once the castaways under Lieutenant Tyson caught sight of their vessel during the next forty-eight hours, and expected that she would come to pick them up. But, for some reason or other, she never again approached, and when last seen she was rounding a point to the north-west. Being leaky, much damaged in her hull, and deprived of a large part of her crew and provisions, the gloomiest fears cannot but be entertained for her safety. This all happened in the middle of last August—had she escaped from the ice she would have reached a home-port long ago; and the conclusion is too obvious that she has either foundered or lies locked in the floes of Smith's Sound awaiting, if any of her crew survived, the breaking-up of the packs in July.

Meanwhile we follow the fortunes of the party thus cut asunder from their vessel. The first effort of Mr. Tyson was to reach the land; but he was forced back upon his floe, and lost a boat with half his provisions. Happily, he found these again; and during last September and October the party was confined to their island of ice, upon which they built snow-houses, and lived as well as they could. They succeeded in killing a few seals, which gave them a little oil for lamps and blubber for fuel. They almost reached the shore again on the 1st of November, but a gale sprang up and split them away from the land, and then they drifted down through Baffin's Bay, and Davis' Straits on their ice island. All through the dreary black Christmas time they lived upon this cold raft; and, still drifting southwards sometimes, and sometimes back again, as the wind blew, they got into the month of February, subsisting chiefly by this time on birds. March brought them seals again in small quantities and a few bears, but food was so limited that even the skins and entrails of whatever they caught were gladly devoured. When this supply grew a little more plentiful, a strong westerly gale blew, and in the latter part of March broke up their floe, until, having originally been five miles in circumference, it was now reduced to a mere fragment of twenty yards in diameter. They still, indeed, possessed a boat, and they took to this on 1st of April last, being obliged, however, to abandon the greater part of the meat, ammunition, clothing, and skins which they had saved. They reached the landward ice on the 3rd of April; but the day after a heavy north-easter blew, which broke it up into small "pans" or fragments, and upon these they had to float for many days, being now reduced almost to starvation. On the 21st of April they saw a Polar bear, and their eagerness to get it was so great that all lay close on the ice, in imitation of seals, so as to tempt the animal within gunshot. It was killed, and helped to sustain them until the boat could be safely put into the water again, upon which they embarked and "steered westward all they could," hoping to make the coast of Labrador, and thus get the relief of firm earth to tread. They were closing in with the land off Grady Bay and Wolf Island, when the Tigress, in a dense fog, ran right against the floe to which their boat was temporarily moored. This providential occurrence—for neither steamer nor castaways saw each other until close together—happened in lat. 53 deg. 35 min. North, so that the forlorn company had actually drifted and boated more than twenty-three degrees—over sixteen hundred miles—to a point midway upon the Labrador coast. When we remember how the lost British Arctic ship Resolution drove in the same way to the same shore some twelve hundred miles, this experience seems to confirm the existence of a large body of water and of a consequent stormy current out of Smith's Sound. As for these poor fellows, the unwilling demonstrators of such a current, they were forty miles from land when found, and might well have starved or been drowned but for the lucky direction of the Tigress to their pan of ice. Can we call such incidents "accidental?" It saved, in all probability, twenty-one lives; and, what is remarkable, the rescued men were little the worse for their nine months' voyage upon an ice-floe. Except for swelled legs and feet, they wanted nothing of the doctor, and came into St. John's in fair health!

When we turn from these stout fellows, so happily delivered, to their lost vessel the Polaris, a terrible report makes all speculation more than ever sad. It is declared in a telegram which we have received from New York by cable and which we publish this morning that the further statements of this rescued party give reason to believe that Captain Hall was put to death by some persons on board his ship, to prevent him—such appears to be the theory—from prosecuting his search beyond the unknown gates of Smith's Sound. Now, whatever may be done in America, here in England we must not speak hastily upon this dreadful charge. Nothing could be more utterly horrible, more unspeakably criminal, more alien from all the character of a noble and gallant expedition like this, than such a deed, and we ourselves prefer to treat it as impossible until it shall be proved. He who is accused is lost from sight with the ship, in that deep mystery which may be only the darkness of the Polar realm, but may equally be the darkness of death. We must remember how angry the castaways on the ice would naturally be at the apparent absence of an effort to save them, which may nevertheless have been due to anything but indifference. The Polaris must be badly off indeed without the stores and the men if she still survives; for the privations of her crew must have been by this time terrible. At the earliest she cannot get out of the ice before July, and so damaged is the ship that her crew must, it is thought, build boats to effect an escape even then. We must, therefore, receive further details before we mention any names in connection with this awful charge, which stains the noble record of Arctic heroism with a crime that looks as glaring as blood upon snow. That there are suspicious circumstances about the failure of this well planned expedition cannot be denied. The death of Captain Hall was sudden and strange, and the ship was feebly handled, as it seems, by his successor. But these very facts may have set the minds of the escaped men at work in the direction of so distressing a charge; and if ever fair-play and the sacred duty of "bearing the other side" were incumbent, surely it must be now, when the person or persons against whom this frightful thing is alleged are lost to human knowledge, either desperately distressed amid the ice of the Arctic Circle, or dead and judged already by Him who "judgeth righteously." If such a crime was indeed committed, the Polaris must be regarded as a ship accursed, and the flag of America itself is tarnished by an expedition which was and should have remained its glory.

LETTER AND STATEMENT FOR THE PROPRIETORS OF THE P. & O. S. N. CO.

FROM CAPTAIN GEORGE BAIN, LATE A MANAGER OF THE COMPANY.

(Continued from our Monday's Issue.)

G.—THE LATE CHAIRMAN, MR. ARTHUR ANDERSON.

44. The Managing Directors have to myself made my appointment a matter of reproach against Mr. Anderson, saying I was originally introduced into the London Office by him for the purpose "of telling him what was going on." I utterly repudiate, both on his behalf and my own, the objectionable character which was thereby attached to my alleged communications with him; and had the remark been made by anyone else, I should have resented it as an imputation upon the junior members, to have implied that they could possibly wish to conceal anything from their senior member. I shall state, therefore, the circumstances under which he did nominate me, and the support he gave me in carrying out his desire for necessary reforms.

45. Before entering upon this subject, it may be desirable for the information of new proprietors, to state certain facts respecting Mr. Anderson's connection with the Company. Also, to point out for the information of older Shareholders, certain other facts, necessary to correct misapprehensions which may have arisen from statements made respecting that connection at the first meeting of the Proprietors (4th June, 1868) held after his death. Mr. Wilcox, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Carleton, were the three original Managing Directors. They were paid by a commission of 2½ per cent. on the gross earnings, and 5 per cent. on the nett profits of the Company, out of which they paid certain salaries, rent, &c., &c. In 1848, Mr. Carleton died. In September, 1854, Mr. Wilcox resigned the office of Managing Director, retaining his seat as an Ordinary Director or member of the Board, being also Chairman of the Company until his death, which took place in 1862. Mr. Anderson retained his position as Managing Director until his death in February, 1863, having also been Chairman of the Company for the preceding six years. In 1853 Mr. Wilcox relinquished his commission on the *increased* Postal Service which commenced that year, and he surrendered the *remainder* of his emoluments as a Managing Director on the 30th September, 1854, when he resigned that office. Mr. Anderson, in 1853, relinquished his share of the 2½ per cent. commission accruing to him from the *increased* Postal Service then entered upon, and from the 30th September of the following year he relinquished the remainder of his 2½ per cent. commission on the *gross income* of the Company, save only a small amount arising from the existing Mail money, which, with the comparatively small sum derived from his one-third share of the 5 per cent. on the net profits, was all he retained. That which he had surrendered was by far the larger share of his commissions, and at the time of his death represented about £12,000 per annum.

46. In recognition of these acts by Mr. Wilcox and Mr. Anderson, the Proprietors in 1855 presented to each of those gentlemen a service of plate of the value of £1,500. I may here add that Mr. Anderson bequeathed that which was presented to him to the Board of Directors for use at an annual dinner in commemoration of the establishment of the Company, together with a sum of £1,000, from the interest on which the dinner was to be provided, he himself having been in the habit of giving such a dinner to the Board and heads of departments.

47. About the year 1851, in order to reduce the expenses of the management, Mr. Anderson made over to the Company the commission on the Postal subsidy, which he had reserved in 1854, amounting, I believe, to about £3,000 per annum. About the same time he commenced an annual distribution (which continued till his decease) through the Secretary, of £3,000 per annum, among the ordinary members of the Board, which sum pretty well absorbed his remaining commissions. In reality, therefore, his services as Managing Director and Chairman were recompensed latterly only by the pleasure he derived from promoting the interests of the Company with which his name has been so prominently associated. Mr Anderson's devotion to these interests can only be fully understood by those who, like myself, knew the extent to which he identified himself with the enterprise that owed so much to his exertions, both in its establishment and progress. That devotion is proved by the fact that his large contributions to its funds were not made in one sum, which might afterwards have been repented of, but continuously to the day of his death. This feeling was so strong that he seemed to consider the success of the undertaking as almost a personal affair, and so far back as the meeting of June, 1854, he stated that it was not pecuniary advantage that was his paramount object (he was then one of the largest shareholders in the Company) in determining to continue to discharge for a time the active duties of the Management. In fact, at the meeting of December, 1848, he spoke of looking forward to that retirement as being chiefly dependent upon the prospect of seeing his place effectively filled, or as he termed it, "that he would never quit the helm till he saw who was to steer the ship." The only retirement, however, to which he ever attained was the limited one of deputing, at his own expense, to others the discharge of certain duties, the details of which had become too extensive for him.

48. The commissions which Mr. Anderson gave up from the year 1853, he devoted to the formation of a "Good Service Fund" for the benefit of the employés of the Company.

49. At the last meeting of Shareholders which he lived to attend, held 6th December, 1867, certain charges of mismanagement of the Company's affairs having been brought forward, Mr. Anderson stated among other matters, that he had surrendered commissions representing over £150,000, a sum, I may add, far exceeding the entire fortune he possessed at the time of his death. Also, that from the 30th of July preceding, the revenue of the Company would be *absolutely relieved* of the £12,000 per annum above referred to, as the "Good Service Fund," which then amounted to £50,000, was deemed sufficient for the object contemplated. He added that he held 800 shares in the Company, so that altogether no one could have a deeper interest than himself in its economical management, as all that remained to him was his one-third share of the 5 per cent. on the nett profits. It follows, therefore, that his death could not possibly benefit the Company, but on the contrary entail on it, as it has done, the payment to the Board of the increased allowance formerly paid by himself. In confirmation of the truth of my statement I may refer to that made by the present Chairman, at the Annual Meeting a year before Mr. Anderson's death, held 6th December, 1866. He then gave the same account of these returned commissions, adding, that he believed Mr. Anderson did not that year receive more than £3,000, while under the Deed of Settlement, he was entitled to about £14,000, alluding particularly to his liberality in the establishment of schools, and other matters for the benefit of the employés of the Company. With that statement by Mr. Hadow, I would simply contrast that made by the same gentleman at the meeting of Proprietors held a few months *after* Mr. Anderson's death (4th June, 1868). Mr. Hadow supported an application to the Proprietors for increasing the annual allowance to the Board to the amount of £4,000 per annum, without reference to its distribution, by stating that the cessation of Mr. Anderson's commission in consequence of his death, would result in a saving of about £12,000 per annum. A Shareholder having thereupon stated that he was informed the £12,000 was not a *nett* sum, but subject to the payment of certain emoluments out of it; Mr. Hadow in reply to this *declared that it was a nett saving to the Company.* From that statement it might have been inferred that Mr. Anderson was being enriched by £12,000 per annum, more especially in consequence of what then followed. Some discussion having arisen upon the propriety of providing some fitting memorial in acknowledgment of Mr. Anderson's generosity, Mr. Hadow deprecated any action beyond the complimentary resolution about to be proposed, upon the ground that Mr. Wilcox and Mr. Anderson had each received a service of plate in 1855.

50. In connection with the commissions devoted by Mr. Anderson to form the "Good Service Fund" for the benefit of the employés of the Company, I feel bound to call the especial attention of the proprietors to the following subject :—Foremost among Mr. Anderson's schemes on their behalf were his efforts to promote the education of their children. With that view, he, for a great many years, supported the Company's schools at Southampton. He built the present premises and made them over to the Company to kept up, he having provided means for that purpose out of the "Good Service Fund," under a formal deed executed shortly before his death. So far back as 1846 the Deputy Chairman of the Company (Sir John Campbell) eulogized the schools for their beneficial influences among the employés of the Company, and expressed regret that private subscriptions for their support had to be resorted to, as the Company was precluded by its Deed from contributing. In 1855 these schools were attended by 340 scholars; and the numbers augmented, so that in the Special Report to the Proprietors, dated 26th Nov. 1866, it was stated "the expenses of the Company's upper and lower schools at Southampton, now attended by 370 children of officers and servants of the Company, are likewise defrayed by this fund"—referring to the "Good Service Fund" provided by Mr Anderson. Shortly after Mr. Anderson's decease however, an attempt was made to *sell these premises* which he had built and made over, but legal difficulties prevented that from being effected. The schools were, however, *closed and the premises let.* As an executor of Mr. Anderson's will, therefore, I feel justified in appealing to the Proprietors to interpose their authority for the restoration of these premises and the staff thereof (in the condition they were when Mr. Anderson died) to their original purpose, as a simple act of justice to the living and the dead. I venture further to suggest that when rectifying this proceeding you will direct that the fund be in future designated "The *Anderson* Good Service Fund."

51. I deem this a fitting opportunity to plead also with the Proprietary, for restitution to the Commanders, Officers, and Servants of the Company, of certain retrenchments to which they were subjected a few months before my resignation. So much did I differ from that policy that it was only a short time previously I had proposed to *increase* certain allowances, which have since been abolished. The amount in question is only a few thousand pounds, and will form a very insignificant fraction of a fraction of that which may be saved from other sources. It is to be borne in mind that we are dependent to an unusual extent upon the hearty co-operation of those for whom I now plead, seeing that we do not insure our Fleet, and that it is under Providence, to them that we owe the small amount of casualties, and hence our present Reserve Fund, and the large amount of Insurance bonuses divided amongst the proprietors. Such policy as this will not tend to attach our officers to the service, especially when they see that a saving on the coals which are wasted by any one of our numerous ships, would produce *more* than this ill-judged economy.

52. As it has been alleged since Mr. Anderson's death, that it was he who opposed the introduction of large ships, I deem it incumbent on me to state certain facts in connection with the views he adopted, in order to meet the changed and changing condition of the trade at the period to which I am about to refer. He had become impressed with the necessity for employing cargo ships of large capacity, of which we are now and for years past have been so much in want. In the beginning of 1866, while absent from England, he addressed a letter to the Board, detailing a scheme which he had organized with third parties (subject to their approval for carrying out his views), and which if acted upon would have provided good dividends ere now. His plan was that the Company should provide ships of large cargo capacity for the Mediterranean service and have the *working* of corresponding vessels to be provided by these third parties for the trade eastward of Suez. He failed, however, to secure the necessary support from the Board, and was accordingly obliged to cancel the conditional arrangement.

53. It is convenient here to contrast with that proposal the proceedings, still in force, to which *its rejection led.* We made an arrangement with Liverpool shipowners, which gave them about £100,000 during the first two years, under which arrangement they carry our cargo between that port and Alexandria, they receiving one-third of the gross freight, whether its destination be India or China. We pay the Egyptian Railway and transhipping charges; and the result is, that in certain cases, after paying their freight and these charges, there has not remained for our ships, which carry it from Suez, enough to pay for the oil and tallow that lubricate the machinery, far less cost of coals, wages, and depreciation, &c., of the vessel.

54. Mr. Anderson knew the changed position and prospects of the Company, and saw the necessity for giving the *nautical* element (in a Company, *purely nautical*) a permanent position in the *deliberations* of the Management. On the 31st October, 1866, he nominated, and the Board appointed, me a Manager. I succeeded the late Mr. Ritchie, who was then hopelessly laid aside by sickness. Mr. Anderson did not, however, act hastily in my case, for my nomination did not take place until after I had passed a year under his roof, during which time I availed myself of the opportunity to study, under his guidance, the highest branch of the Company's Management. I heard the story of the rise and progress of the Company, from the only man alive who knew its whole history, and I avow myself his disciple, although since his death I have heard him described by the present Junior Managing Director as having been only an *Amateur Manager*; and I call particular attention to these sentiments, as they may explain some of those differences of opinion between the Managing Directors and myself as to what policy best serves the interest of the Proprietors, for whose benefit the Company exists.

55. Mr. Anderson informed me, that for many years he had been paying others largely for assistance in the performance of duties, the details of which had become too extensive for him personally. He as the Senior Managing Director instructed me to make myself thoroughly acquainted with the business of the Company, and, in the discharge of my duties, to report fully to the Management, including himself, which I did. He was much surprised at my discoveries, and the other Managing Directors expressed displeasure at my action. I found the Marine Stores Department in a most unsatisfactory condition, prices high, quality inferior, and stocks heavy. I found other departments also in an unsatisfactory state, and reported accordingly.

56. *A few months afterwards, in consequent of my discoveries, he, on the 15th June, 1867, took the unusual step of writing personally to the Board, proposing that they should appoint a "Committee of Revision" to take vigorous action, and ascertain what could be done for reducing expenditure to the lowest point practicable.* Such a Committee did sit, composed of ordinary members of the Board, and Mr. Bayley. It failed, however, to effect the necessary reforms, as may be seen from what have since been, and still remain, to be accomplished, and Section D has an important bearing upon that failure. Certain Departments were still in an unsatisfactory condition, and the result of investigations, extending over several months, which I made and reported, led to something like what is called "words" between Mr. Anderson and Mr. Allan as matters were so different from what the former expected. Mr. Allan reproached me with being the cause of these "words," adding that my action would do good neither to myself nor to the Company. Finding myself in such a position, I proposed to Mr. Anderson that I should resign my appointment, rather than, in the discharge of my duty, cause any collision between them, and entail censure upon myself. He, however, would not permit me to do so, but told me to continue to do my duty, and he would support me.

57. I must now show you the unfortunate results flowing from Mr. Anderson's death, and the loss to me, and consequently to your interests, of the "support" referred to, which might in turn have enabled him to carry out the great reform he had at last seen conclusive reasons for considering it highly necessary to adopt. So far back as the December Meeting of 1861, he had defended the system of "limited competition," and all although his faith had been shaken by my earlier discoveries, he doubtless had hopes from the "Committee of Revision," and had not quite abandoned that faith down to the Meeting of December 7th, 1867. The hostile criticisms at that and the previous Meeting, and my continued researches, led him to make inquiries and investigations which resulted in him taking the step about to be referred to. That step is thus described in my letter to the Board of 26th November.

58. "In consequence of the sort of collision which "arose between the Management and myself in con"nection with my late mission to the East, in "respect of my Report on the Bombay Agency, it be"comes necessary to mention here a step taken by "Mr. Anderson, out of which to some extent this collision "arose. Shortly after the last Public Meeting of the Share"holders, which Mr. Anderson attended, as before referred "to, he informed me, for my guidance as a member of the "Management, of an important step he had taken. He had "recently felt bound to decide upon urging on his colleagues "for conclusive reasons, the necessity of supplying our "wants by Public Tenders, obtained through newspaper "advertisements, and he acted accordingly." The importance he attached, not only to the reform itself, but to the necessity for securing its adoption "under the direct authority of the Board,"—if I may be allowed to quote the language of his letter to that body dated 15th June, 1867, —is proved by this fact. It was in the following month (January) that the sanction of the Board was obtained to the Minute (reproduced in Paragraphs 34, 36) under which Mr. Bethune and myself had laid upon us certain special duties therein described, and with what object he did so you may infer. I have only to add that Mr. Anderson died during the succeeding month (February) from an attack of bronchitis, his faculties remaining unimpaired to the last.

H.—COMPOUND ENGINES AND ECONOMY OF FUEL.

59. In the Board's Report of 29th November, 1872, it is stated that the introduction of the Compound Engines "may be said to have caused almost a revolution in Steam "Navigation. For this, amongst other reasons, the Di"rectors have pressed forward the construction of a "number of new vessels with this improved description "of Machinery; and when the vessels now contracted for "are completed, the Company will possess 22 vessels, "aggregating 60,000 tons and 11,000 horse-power, thus "fitted." In reality, however, the new vessels fitted *with that Improved Machinery* then built or contracted for consisted of

8 ships then afloat, aggregating 28,157 tons, 4,500 horse-power.
7 do. *still building* " 17,681 " 3,100 "

15 ships afloat or contracted for, 45,838 tons, 7,600 horse-power.

The Report gives the names of eight *old* ships, for which *contracts* had been made to supply them with the improved machinery, but it is likely to be a year hence ere they are finished.

60. I shall here relate the history of the introduction of these Compound Engines into the service, and show to whom you are indebted for that "Revolution." In 1867 and 1868, I strongly urged their adoption. I had satisfied myself of their great value in economizing fuel, by a personal examination of these engines, latterly conducted under the eye of the eminent Engineer, the late Mr. John Elder, of Glasgow, who virtually brought them to their present state of perfection. Such, however, was the opposition I had previously encountered, that that interview and inspection were an evasion of direct written instructions. As I could not, without giving offence to Mr. Bayley, proceed to Mr. Elder's factory, I therefore asked him to visit me at Granton, where I was inspecting the "Travancore," while a vessel was lying there fitted with his engines. Even after that I found it necessary to obtain the co-operation of Mr. L'Estrange, one of the ordinary members of the Board, who had also, but unsuccessfully, been urging the adoption of these engines. Still the difficulty had to be overcome of securing Mr. Elder's presence in the Leadenhall Street Office, which, on account of the opposition of the Managing Directors, we could not ask them to accede to, while we could not expect him to attend if he supposed they objected to his presence. That difficulty was at length overcome only by a visit to Mr. Elder at his hotel, without me disclosing to my colleagues the fact of my presence there. The consequence was that I had the mortification of hearing grave blame attached, in his absence, to Mr. L'Estrange for what was deemed an offence, without a sentence of which my participation in it. The result, however, was that this enabled us to obtain support in the Board-room sufficient to secure a decision there for the introduction of these engines. It was not, however, till June, 1870, that they were first at work for us in the "Australia."

61. These facts proved the strength of my convictions, which enabled me to submit to the adoption of such means to attain an object so important to the Company, seeing I had no direct access to the Board. The feeling against their introduction was, however, so strong, that much as I had ventured upon while urging other reforms, I did not deem it prudent to disclose the extent to which I had influenced the decision in this case, even when the importance of the decision itself was admitted. Had my recommendation been adopted at the outset, these Engines might have been supplied to the "Deccan" and "Hindustan"; and had that been done, the saving by this time in the coals consumed by these two ships alone, I estimate at not less than £45,000 to £50,000.

(To be continued.)

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

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INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

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Our Rates of Interest on Deposit Accounts will be as follows until further notice:—

At 7 days' notice..2½ per cent. per annum. } For amounts above
" 14 " " ...2½ " " } Rs. 500 and not ex-
" 21 " " ...3 " " } ceeding Rs. One Lac.

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CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
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INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

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The Bank receives Deposits for Fixed Periods and allows Interest thereon on the following terms, viz. :—

Subject to 3 months' notice withdrawal..3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. ...4 " "
Do. 12 do. do. do. ...4½ " "

All Drafts or Bloondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited, or order.

WILLIAM BLACKHALL,
Bombay, 1st May 1873. Acting Manager.

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HEALTH RESTORED
BY THE USE OF
BRISTOL'S
SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS.

These Pills have jus ly acquired a widely-extended reputation for their wonderful cures of severe cases of sickness—cases in which all other Medicines had failed, and which had been given up by Physicians as beyond help—such as confirmed and long-standing Liver Complaints, obstinate cases of Piles, Dropsy, &c., &c. But while admitting their wonderful curative powers in difficult cases, we wish to call attention to their great value in the every-day diseases of life, such as COSTIVENESS, for which they are a perfect specific; HEADACHE, relieved and cured by one dose; INDIGESTION always removed by them, and the stomach restored and strengthened as to prevent a return. BAD BREATH cannot exist when the stomach is cleansed by

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

For LOSS OF APPETITE they are the only sure remedy, as they never fail in carrying off the depraved bilious secretions that float in the stomach and destroy the healthy, natural craving for food. Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, and all Derangements of the Digestive and Excretory organs are promptly relieved and cured by them. The public should always bear in mind that Bristol's are the only Pills made of

PODOPHYLLIN AND LEPTANDRIN,

the only vegetable substances yet discovered that are really

ANTIBILIOUS,

to the presence of which invaluable resinoids the extraordinary success of Bristol's Pills may in a great measure be ascribed. It is necessary, however, that the sick should always remember that all diseases that have their origin in the blood,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

that best of blood-purifiers, should be used with the Pills, the two Medicines being prepared expressly to act in harmony together. When this is done faithfully, we have no hesitation in saying that great relief, and, in many cases, a cure, can be guaranteed, when the patient is not already beyond human help.

For general directions and table of doses, see the wrapper around each phial of Pills; but as different constitutions require different doses to produce the same effect, it is better that each person ascertain, by trial, the dose that suits their system, and take that dose, instead of following any general rule.

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